N.A.A.C.P. – 1926.

Figures Show Du Bois Received $5,000 For Study In South Carolina

Courier Article On Methods of N. A. A. C. P., and Its Demand that Organization "Come Clean" With Public, Creates Sensation.

Under date of October 9, there appeared in The Pittsburgh Courier an article contributed by our New York representative, Mr. F. J. Calvin, dealing with some figures taken from the official report of the Board of Directors of The Garland Fund. The fact that the N. A. A. C. P. had received large sums of money from the Garland Fund made the article of great interest to the public.

James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. ignored the fact that Mr. Calvin contributed the article, sent out releases to all the Negro newspapers, charging Robert Vann, editor of The Courier, with some very uncomplimentary names. Although Mr. Calvin lives in New York, right where Mr. Johnson lives, not one word was said to Mr. Calvin. It is because of the attacks made by Johnson against Robert Vann that these lines are written so that the public may determine for itself whether Johnson is a liar or Vann is a liar in connection with the figures used in the Calvin article of October 9. As editor of The Courier, Robert Vann takes legal responsibility for everything appearing in the paper. Under the law, this is a fact, and no desire is here expressed to escape that legal responsibility. But there is a line of decency even in accusing editors who are legally responsible for articles which they themselves never write.

Under the rules of the game of fair play and common decency, Robert Vann asserts his right to answer the attack of Johnson. Johnson delivered a public address in Pittsburgh on the night of October 19th at which time he referred to The Courier and its editor, being careful not to use the name of Robert Vann. But in the written releases sent out by Johnson and his associates from their "safety zone" on Fifth Avenue, New York, the attack is made upon Robert Vann. New York is the "safety zone" from which many cowards dispatch to the outer world what they would not dare say in the presence of those accused.

What Johnson Said of Vann

Writing from New York, after admitting that a representative, and not Robert Vann, called his office on the telephone asking for information on the Garland Fund, Johnson said that "Vann is guilty of deliberate misstatement", that "Vann struck unfairly, untruthfully, meanly", that "Vann, in view of his proved lying", that "Vann implies that I (Johnson) looted the Garland Fund", that Vann is a spreader of lies." All these pet accusations appeared in as many Negro papers as would carry the release sent from the "Safety Zone" in New York. Calvin, who lives near Johnson in New York, has not even been asked a question.

In Pittsburgh, speaking to a large audience secured for him through the publicity given FREE by The Courier, Johnson referred to Robert Vann, the editor of The Courier as a Jackass, a liar, a putrid and hot sewer, a thief and such other terms as he thought an ignorant audience would swallow. He did not tell that same audience that he had sat, just the night before, at the same table with this same Robert Vann, eating, wining and dining with him as a fraternal brother, and said not a word about the Calvin Article. He was too cowardly.

What Made Johnson Mad

Now, in all fairness to Mr. Calvin, not one word of denial of the figures given in the Calvin article was uttered by Johnson. He has never denied that the figures as given were absolutely correct. What made him mad was the statement in the Calvin article which said that the Garland Fund handed five thousand dollars "to Dr. DuBois for a study of Negro education in SOUTH CAROLINA". Johnson, with voice screaming, declared this to be one of Vann's deliberate lies. This "expose by The Courier" that Johnson as a member of the Garland Fund Board was taking care of his friend with $5,000.00 fees is what really got his dandruff. But Johnson said nothing about what he gets.

Johnson, in trying to prove Vann a liar of the whole cloth, issued the following statement, and it appeared in eight papers we have seen. This is what Johnson said to prove Vann (not Calvin) a liar:

"Now as to the $5,000.00 appropriated by the Garland Fund, the Courier states that this was handed to Dr. DuBois for the study of Negro education in South Carolina. This is not the fact. The $5,000.00 was appropriated by the Garland Fund for the study of Negro Public School education throughout the South, and Dr. DuBois was the one selected to conduct this survey."

If our readers will look at the photograph above, they will see a picture of the printed page, taken from the report of the Garland Fund Board, all white people except Johnson, and there appears in the boldest language and in exact figures, the burning TRUTH that FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS was given to Dr. DuBois "to study Negro education in SOUTH CAROLINA", and **NOT throughout the whole South as Johnson said to the Pittsburgh audience** and in the release sent to the Negro press of the country. Read the page. Look at the figures. Note the date when DuBois got the money,—March 25th, 1925. Has any one in South Carolina seen DuBois down there since March, 1925. Is the good doctor now in Europe studying "Negro education in South Carolina"?

Now who is the liar? Robert Vann says that Johnson is either a deliberate liar, when he tries to make Negroes believe DuBois was to make a study of the whole South, or he is too ignorant to be entrusted with money running into such large figures. Perhaps the figures bewildered him. What will he say now? We suppose he will say that every Negro editor who published his release on Robert Vann changed the article after it reached his office. He will call some one a liar, even if he has to visit his displeasure on some underling in his office. Robert Vann says now that the legal presumption all over the world of civilization is that if a man lies about one material thing in a matter, the jury (of public opinion) has a right to presume that he is lying about the whole subject matter. We have shown by the picture of the printed report put out by Johnson and his white associates that Johnson sent out a deliberate lie to the public trying to make them believe that DuBois was to make a survey of the whole South for that Five Thousand Dollars Johnson voted to his friend. Johnson admits all other figures are correct.

And these are the very same figures Calvin used in his article about which Johnson and the whole N. A. A. C. P. are so much exercised. Johnson knew he was sending out a statement which belied the official record, and he got Mr. Spingarn, the gentleman who gives out pretty medals, to issue a "vote of confidence", as it were, declaring and proclaiming the honesty of the N. A. A. C. P. Johnson thought the statement by the white man would make a liar out of the whole Negro race. But The Courier had the reports, much to Johnson's amazement and embarrassment. Liars sometime figure, but figures will not lie, if let alone.

As for the Sweet Fund, let us weep for the coming generations. Johnson admits $26,000.00 collected from the Garland Fund. He admits asking the Negro public for Seventy-five Thousand Dollars. He said in Pittsburgh that Darrow was paid $10,000, two other white lawyers $2,500.00 each, and three Negro lawyers were lucky enough to have $2,500.00 divided among them. This is the best evidence of what Johnson thinks of the value of Negroes when it comes to paying out money, but when he wants to take up a national collection, he goes after the lowest of the low with the threadbare appeal: give until it hurts. Was the public taken into the full and complete confidence of the N. A. A. C. P. when it was asked for $75,000 for the Sweet Fund when Johnson did not even need or use the whole $26,000 he got from his Garland Fund Board? Let the public think this over. What was the motive in asking for $75,000 when less than twenty thousand was actually spent. Shall the public bank its money in Johnson's audit bureau in New York? Come clean with the willing public. That is all anyone has ever asked, and no one should be satisfied with less.

So much for Johnson, the mad man; the man who is too high and mighty to be asked a simple question in the interest of the public. Now, let us turn to the N. A. A. C. P.

The N. A. A. C. P. claims to be the organization of service. It seeks to serve the Negro of the country. That is a laudable cause. But let us look into the record of this public-serving organization.

John A. Shilladay, a white man, was once secretary. He went South to "serve the Negroes" and got beat up unmercifully. He came home and resigned. When he handed in his resignation, he said in so many words that the cause of the N. A. A. C. P. is worthy, but I have my serious doubts about the methods employed to gain the ends sought. Shilladay disappeared and has remained silent.

We agree with Shilladay. We think the cause laudable. Any cause dedicated to human liberty is laudable. But the methods employed may render utterly useless the whole organization. What are some of the earmarks of the methods of the DuBois-Johnson combination?

First: We do not agree with the method which permits the N. A. A. C. P. officers to reside in security in its "Safety Zone" in New York City and dictate to the Negro in Mississippi, Georgia, Maine and Colorado as to how he shall get along with the white man and woman with whom he must live every day of his life by working out his own individual salvation. This long distance advice can not possibly prove suited to the particular locality. If their advice is so much needed, why not move nearer to the masses they seek to serve? Every Negro with any sense thinks as we do about this and similar questions.

Second: They manage to select cases which bring unusual notoriety, and this notoriety is utilized as "argument" for funds in many instances.

Third: They try to monopolize the whole world when it comes to radical propaganda. Where did they get their idea, if not from Monroe Trotter, the one and only equal rights warrior known in this country. Did they help Trotter? Not a cent. They prefer to be called the "greatest thing in the country", and at the same time co-operating with none of the other agencies dedicated to the elevation of the Negro by safer and saner methods.

Fourth: By their nasty attacks on white people, the Negro race has lost some of the most helpful friends the race ever had. Go South and see the results of the DuBois propaganda. Ask about the relations be-

tween the races. Truth to tell, Booker T. Washington was hounded by DuBois and his wild disciples into an untimely grave. Today, the country is crying for Negroes who own real estate, and have bank accounts rather than for Negroes who swing a cane, wear spats and live on the ignorant masses.

Fifth: The N. A. A. C. P. has one method which is the most undemocratic known to the Negro race. It seeks its funds from the public, but perpetuates itself in office by excluding the public when the time comes to select officers. A democratic organization would let the giving public have a voice in the selection of officers and in the spending of public money. There is nothing we know of quite so arrogant in its determination to make the public pay for a service the public can neither refuse nor accept. We must take it as they see fit to give it, or do without it. We do not believe in this kind of public-serving organization. Let the people who give have something to say about operation, policy and purpose.

The Negroes furnish the money, the churches furnish the meeting places, while the self-elected officers ride around looking for a "case" to take to Court. It is this policy we can not stomach.

Sixth: The slightest criticism of the N. A. A. C. P. evokes a whirlwind of abuse, invective and anger. There is something wrong with the man who cannot tolerate even reasonable criticism. Why the anger when a question is asked? If every questioner is an ignorant fool, why not be tolerant with the ignorant fool, rather than fly into a fit of anger? Why does the slightest question appear to them as "attacks"? Everything said or asked where they are concerned is construed as an "attack".

The Negroes need leadership. Negroes need a sane and intelligent leadership. Is the fire-eating DuBois-Johnson combination the type and kind of men we want to lead us in this day and generation? Have we need of men who lose their heads and get mad? Can a mad man lead us anywhere?

The Courier supports every organization worthy of support. It has in the past given thousands of inches of space to the N. A. A. C. P. We have never received a word of thanks for the support given. We did not expect or ask it. But one word of criticism from the Courier, and its editor is denounced as a liar, a rat, and sewer.

We have our doubts about the methods employed by the N. A. A. C. P. We are not afraid to express those doubts. Coming generations will not only question such methods, but they will abolish them as unsafe, insane, impracticable and unwise. We cannot advance the Colored People by creating enemies, whether they be black or white. We shall advance by and through friendly relations with all other peoples who learn to appreciate our sanity, admire our intelligence and accept us as agencies for good rather than suspect us as agencies for evil.

The Courier leaves the N. A. A. C. P. to an enlightened public. Ninety per cent of the people are fair. They will sit in judgment on the net results of the work of the N. A. A. C. P. The Courier will stand with and for the public, and feels certain that it is in decent company. (The curtain.)

CHICAGO ILL. TRIBUNE
JUNE 25, 1926

THE PROGRESS OF A RACE

Pilgrim Baptist church, at 33d street and Indiana avenue, is just now the scene of a most interesting and important convention. It is the seventeenth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The sessions which began last Wednesday will continue until Tuesday evening. Speakers of both white and Negro races are on the program and the questions under discussion are of vital interest to the wise and just solving of those problems which arise from their relationships.

The point of view, however, is pre-eminently that of Negro advancement, and the word is used in its best sense as contemplating progress in all those characteristics which make for more efficient living and for a larger usefulness to the community.

How great that progress has been will be better appreciated by anyone who takes the trouble to attend some of the sessions of this conference, and to listen to the addresses and discussions. Prejudices dissolve as understanding improves. The story of the upward climb of the colored race in America is a story of the slow and laborious realization of hopes that even in the darkest hour were cherished: it is a story of the gradual achievement of higher levels on the basis of merit: it is a story of the conquest of economic, social and political obstacles by a quiet persistence in the proving of rights based upon actual human values. This conference brings to us the men and women of the Negro race who have been leaders in the movement. Thru them it displays something of the patient courage and increasing enterprise which have made possible a record they can regard with pride—a record which no white citizen, who is broad enough to be just, can consider without a tribute of admiration.

A feature of the evening sessions and of the Auditorium mass-meeting to be held on Sunday afternoon, which has its own special and wide appeal, is the music contributed by a Negro chorus and by soloists of the race, both vocal and instrumental. For the sheer enjoyment of rich and splendid harmonies, of song vibrant with feeling, these musical programs are not to be excelled. The Negro is near enough to his emergence from the primitive and from the years when his race was oppressed to be still under the spell of their memories, and the dawning of a brighter day has fired the tragedy and pathos of the past with the glory of hope now visioning realization.

Who can be insensible to the thrill of such words as these, written by James Weldon Johnson, famous among living writers of Negro song, and set to music by J. Rosamond Johnson:

Stony the road we trod.
Bitter the chast'ning rod.
Felt in the days when hope unborn had died.
Yet with a steady beat
Have not our weary feet
Come to the place for which our fathers sighed?
We have come over a way that with tears has been watered.
We have come, treading our path thru the blood of the slaughtered.
Out of the gloomy past,
Till now we stand at last
Where the white gleam of our bright star is cast.
God of our weary years,
God of our silent tears,
Thou who hast brought us thus far on the way;
Thou who hast by thy might
Led us into the light,
Keep us forever in the path, we pray.
Lest our feet stray from the places, our God, where we met thee.
Lest our hearts, drunk with the wine of the world, we forget thee;
Shadowed beneath thy hand,
May we forever stand,
True to our God,
True to our native land.

That is history, and poetry, and prayer and aspiration. It would be worth while to hear it sung by this people who so deeply feel it.

Darrow Joins N. A. C. P. Committee

NEW YORK.—Clarence Darrow of Chicago, nationally famous lawyer, who recently won the acquittal of Henry Sweet in Detroit, has accepted an invitation to become a member of the National Legal Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it was announced today. In acknowledging a letter of appreciation sent to him after the Sweet case victory, Mr. Darrow writes to the N. A. A. C. P.:

"I never did anything that pleased me more than that case. I really got my pay in satisfaction, besides the fee.

"I should be very glad indeed to be on your Committee, if you figured it would do any good. You know I am always with you."

CHICAGO ILL. TRIBUNE
JUNE 25, 1926

100,000 WOMEN ASK EQUALITY FOR NEGRO RACE

Delegates Are Told of Organization.

Nearly 100,000 Negro women throughout the country have organized to protect the citizenship and civil rights of the Negro in America, Mrs. Addie W. Hunton, president of the Empire State Federation of Colored Women's clubs revealed yesterday in an address before the convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

These women, said Mrs. Hunton, will enthusiastically support the campaign for justice and equality being waged by the organization. She stated that when American slavery ceased nearly two million colored women were thrown into a state of civilization not only hostile for the most part, but in which they were also the most misrepresented and most misunderstood factor.

Began Organization Early.

As a matter of self-preservation, she said, these women instinctively realized the value of organization and began to form societies for mutual benefit and protection.

The annual report of the organization says that during 1925 anti-intermarriage laws were defeated in Ohio, Michigan and Iowa, partly through the work of the association.

Faces Marriage Problem.

On this subject of intermarriage the report declares that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has never dodged the issue, but has met it squarely on the ground of common sense and common justice. The report says that the association's opposition to anti-intermarriage laws is based on the fact that marriage should be left to individual choice between persons who are eligible to enter into the marriage contract.

The convention, which will end on June 29, is being attended by approximately 200 white and colored people who are interested in uplifting the standards of the Negro race.

N.A.A.C.P. – 1926.

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON ISSUES STATEMENT ON "SLUSH FUND" ATTACK ON THE N. A. A. C. P.

New York, October 15—James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, with the approval of the Board of Directors, today made the following public statement:

On reading the attack on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the Pittsburgh Courier of October 9, 1926, I wondered what inducement would lead a colored editor to put himself in such a position.

First, he puts himself in the position of publicly proclaiming his ignorance of the Garland Fund and its relations to the N. A. A. C. P., despite the fact that the Association has sent out on this subject during the past year over twenty-five press releases and these were sent to the editor of the Pittsburgh Courier as well as to the papers. This editor pretends to have "investigated" the Garland Fund. No investigation of the Garland Fund has been made except that a representative of Mr. Vann telephoned the N. A. A. C. P. for information and was courteously referred to the Garland Fund headquarters where figures were freely given in good faith.

As to the "dissipation" of the Garland Fund, the Fund has been entirely expended or allotted at the express request in writing of the donor of the Fund, Charles Garland, who asked that it be distributed as soon as conveniently possible. The Fund will probably wind up its affairs within the next year or two. The administration of the Garland Fund has received the favorable editorial comment of the New York Times and the New York World in their issues of September 29, 1926.

In addition to dozens of social, educational, labor and other causes given money by the Garland Fund, there were gifts to eight (not five as stated by Mr. Vann) enterprises conducted by or in behalf of colored people. These enterprises are: The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, including The Crisis; the Urban League; the Messenger; the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; the Trade Union Committee for Organizing Negro Workers; the Virgin Islands Committee; two scholarships at Brookwood College; and a subvention to Professor Charles Wesley of Howard University for publication of his book on Negro Labor.

Unreasonable Complaint

After complaining in his paper, in the issue of October 9, about how much money Negroes received—an unreasonable complaint, since the amount spent on Negro enterprises was less than five per cent of the Garland Fund expenditures—Mr. Vann now proceeds to reverse himself in his editorial of the following week and complains of the small amounts allotted to Negroes.

As to undue influence exerted by myself, even if I had wanted to "loot" the Garland Fund, as Mr. Vann implies, I was the only Negro on the Board of Directors and I should hardly have been able to induce the other members to abet me in my villainy, the membership of the Board of the Garland Fund having included two editors of the Nation, a Professor of the University of Chicago, a prominent New York attorney, and other people of National reputation.

There are so many absurd statements in Mr. Vann's issue of lies that I cannot even discuss them all. When he says in his article that the N. A. A. C. P. is "only a name" and in his editorial refers to its "expensive and palatial offices on Fifth Avenue," there is at least a contradiction in the facts as presented by Mr. Vann himself.

Quotes Rumor

Mr. Vann's quoting "Dame Rumor" as to salaries received by executives of the N. A. A. C. P., and quoting erroneous figures at that, is indicative of the spirit of his entire article. The N. A. A. C. P. is investigated and endorsed by the National Information Bureau, a national clearing house with headquarters in New York, whose verdict is certainly more authoritative than the verdict of Mr. Vann.

As to Mr. Vann's exclamation against the amount of money donated by the Garland Fund to the N. A. A. C. P., one reason why the N.A.A.C.P. received $26,552.80, which is the total amount received for the Legal Defense Fund from the Garland Fund, is that when the Negroes of this country were appalled at the crisis confronting the Sweet family and their friends, the Garland Fund, realizing that this was one of the crucial cases involving the protection of minority rights, stepped in with an initial offer of $5,000 outright and in addition offered one dollar for every two dollars raised by the N. A. A. C. P. for the Legal Defense Fund. The total amount thus given for Legal Defense by the Garland Fund was determined by colored people themselves and their white friends, who raised money to meet the Garland Fund's offer.

Sweet Defense Fund

As for the statement that the Sweet defense was used as an excuse for gathering funds: The N. A. A. C. P. publicly in its initial press release of October 29, 1925, and repeatedly thereafter, in releases sent to the Courier in Pittsburgh as well as to the other colored papers of the country, explicitly announced that in undertaking a Legal Defense Fund it had in mind not alone the Sweet defense but other cases involving the rights of the Negro. This, every colored editor in the country, including Mr. Vann, knows. Far from concealing its purpose the N. A. A. C. P. proclaimed it, and here again Mr. Vann is guilty of deliberate misstatement.

On December 18, 1925, a press release sent out to colored editors, including Mr. Vann, detailed expenditures on the first Sweet trial in Detroit and this was accounted for in the Annual Report of 1925. The expenditures of the second Sweet trial in Detroit incurred during 1926 naturally belong in the accounting of the current year and will be duly made at the end of the year. All expenditures in the Sweet trial have been authorized both by the Board of Directors and the Chairman of the Legal Committee who serves without compensation and there are vouchers in this office covering every penny expended. These vouchers will be scrupulously examined and audited, as are all expense vouchers of the N. A. A. C. P., by a firm of public accountants and their report will be published in the Annual Report of the N. A. A. C. P. as is our invariable custom.

There is remaining of the Legal Defense Fund the sum of $39,000.07 held in trust specifically for legal defense and which cannot be touched for any other purpose. The triumphant success of the Association in its conduct of its most signal legal victory for the Negro's constitutional rights, Mr. Vann calls "the Sweet scandal." In the very same issue of his newspaper in which he seeks to cripple the N. A. A. C. P. by his unwarranted attack upon the integrity of its officers, Mr. Vann asks editorially that the N. A. A. C. P. come to the aid of two fellow editors on trial in Kentucky. This the N. A. A. C. P. had already done.

Garland Fund Appropriation

Now as to the $5,000 appropriated by the Garland Fund. The Courier states that this was handed "to Dr. DuBois for the study of Negro education in South Carolina." This is not the fact. The $5,000 was appropriated by the Garland Fund for study of Negro public school education throughout the South and Dr. DuBois was the one selected to conduct this survey. Any reasonable person knows that $5,000 is an entirely inadequate sum for such a stupendous task. Dr. DuBois has set himself to the work and has already published in The Crisis the first installment dealing with South Carolina. On the completion of his survey, Dr. DuBois will make his report to the Garland Fund to whom he is alone accountable.

It should be unnecessary to state but I will say plainly, so there can be no doubt whatever, that not one penny of the Garland Fund or the moneys contributed to the Legal Defense Fund, which includes the money expended for the Sweet defense, has ever gone or will go to the individual profit of any member of the Board of Directors or of the staff of the N. A. A. C. P. This statement is backed up by certified accounting of the receipts and expenditures of the N. A. A. C. P.

There remains a word for the man who will so lower himself as to make the type of malicious, underhanded and false attack published in the Pittsburgh Courier. Can such a man, who attacks the one organization effectively defending the civil and constitutional rights of the Negro in America, who spreads untruth about it, can such a man have the good of the Negro at heart? Can the poisonous gossip-monger and falsifier who perverts his public position as editor to spread lies, pretending to have derived them as facts in an "investigation," make any justifiable claim to acting for the "public good"? I leave the answer to this question to all fair minded people, white and colored, who know what the N. A. A. C. P. has accomplished in fifteen years, who are familiar with the cases it is now fighting, and with the unremitting vigilance and self-sacrifice which alone have made possible its major achievements.

Mr. Vann states that the Negro of America needs such an organization as the N. A. A. C. P. At the one organization which is actually meeting this need, he has struck. He has struck unfairly, untruthfully, meanly. He has written a more poisonous attack than has emanated from any white Southerner in the entire history of the N. A. A. C. P. I think the colored people of America have a little account to settle with Mr. Robert L. Vann, Editor of the Pittsburgh Courier. They should examine the motives for his attack upon the N. A. A. C. P. and other organizations as well as the Garland Fund. It is Mr. Vann, in view of his proved lying, and not the N. A. A. C. P., who stands on trial before the bar of public opinion. He stands accused of the greatest offenses of which a public man can be charged with, of offenses violating the commonest standards of honor, decency and regard for his race and his fellow citizens.

N. A. A. C. P. SPENT $52,000

NEW YORK, May 5.—The sixteenth annual report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which was made public today, announced the expenditure of $52,000 during the year, and the creation of a defense fund of $71,000, to which Julius Rosenwald contributed $2,000 and the American Fund for Public Service (the Garland fund), gave $26,552.80.

"One of the most significant changes that has taken place regarding the Negro in this country," says the report, "is the recent change of attitude, we might say national change of attitude, toward Negro culture and art.

"Today the most important periodicals in the country are open to Negro writers. The greatest publishing houses bring out the books of Negro authors. Negro singers and musicians may be found in the finest concert halls in the country. Colored singers are soloists with the most famous orchestras."

Observations

Graham Taylor, staff writer for the Daily News, has this interesting report on the 17th annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which appeared in a recent issue of that paper. Because it not only discusses the question from our angle, but from the viewpoint of a white American, we believe it worthy of reprinting here.

JUSTICE TO NEGRO FOR AMERICA'S SAKE

Julius Rosenwald struck a high note for American patriotism in welcoming to Chicago the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which has been in session continuously for six days. Of his interest in the improvement of American Negroes, which has inspired him so generously to aid their building of rural schools, Y. M. C. A.'s and the development of industrial training at Tuskegee, and of professional training in institutions of higher learning elsewhere, he said: "My interest in the Negro is only a phase of my interest in America, and such things as I have been able to do for the Negro have been done primarily for America. America cannot progress so long as 10 per cent of her population is denied opportunity."

No sentiment for Independence day thought, speech and feeling could be more timely, and more practically applicable for this Fourth of July. It applies not only to the occasion which called it forth, but everywhere to all classes of Americans. For racial, religious and class prejudice and intolerance are more prejudicial to American ideals of justice and liberty than to those who are denied these rights.

This conviction was the note to which were keyed most of the addresses and discussions of this truly national conference in the interest of the advancement both of Colored American citizens and of the whole American people. It was the more significant because it was the patriotic conviction spontaneously expressed alike by distinguished representatives of the white and black races. The only claim made by either for the American Negro was the right to share the rights guaranteed to every American citizen, and the freedom to make his own contribution to the advancement of American life. No one of them asked for either pity, or immunity from any obligation, or for any special privilege or legislation.

Denial of Rights Dangerous to All

White spokesmen—William English Walling of Connecticut, John Haynes Holmes of New York, Moorfield Storey or Massachusetts, Col. Theodore Roosevelt and others—insisted that the denial of this right and opportunity to any citizen imperiled the liberty of all citizens. The spirit of President Roosevelt rang again in the words of his son. He charged with "subverting the Constitution of the United States" any state which makes "distinctions by law, either covertly or openly, preventing its Colored citizens from exercising the franchise because they are Colored." To deny

Negro children the chance to get a good education he also denounced as "a rank injustice to the United States as well as to the Negroes," and he added, "In the interest of my children I demand that a fair chance be given to all children."

Fit as are such ringing words to express the patriotism of every true American, the fight for justice kept up by this association in the state and federal courts is a still better expression of loyalty to America. Since it was organized, 17 years ago, on the 100th birthday of Abraham Lincoln, it has kept eminent constitutional lawyers of both races on the first line of defense of American liberty. No less than 30 cases have been won for citizens' constitutional rights, which have established far-reaching principles and precedents. The fight continues against such wrongs as the white primary, forbidding Colored citizens to vote at a party primary; against the so-called "legal covenants," preventing the sale of real estate to Colored purchasers; against the city ordinance of New Orleans, requiring the unanimous consent of the people of one race living in a district to permit people of another race to move into it.

Such violations of civic rights and personal liberty, guaranteed both by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, as well as by the common law, need only to be named to show how they imperil the liberties of all citizens, against any of whom such unjust legislation might be turned. No local or emergent situation justifies any such unjust denial of common rights, which in America are declared to be "inalienable." Justice for all is the real demand of the protest against injustice to the Negro, or to any other race, sect or class in all America.

Freedom to Do His Best

As significantly patriotic and far-reaching was the plea strongly urged upon Colored citizens by their own spokesmen to make good their claim for opportunity to advance by proving what they have to contribute to American progress. Foremost of these pleaders were two men who in the quality of their personal attainments and public achievements exemplified the capacity for their race. Both of them recognized as scholars by Harvard and other universities which have conferred upon them degrees earned by meeting exacting tests; both widely accredited for their achievements in literary research and expression; both worthily and widely noted for fearless independence balanced by scholarly judgment—these two men were best qualified to sum up the capacity of their race to make its own contribution to American progress.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis magazine and author of "Souls of Black Folk," "The Negro" and "Dark Water," which rang high in interracial literature, pleaded eloquently for freedom to develop the music, the art, the drama, the poetry, the spiritual vision and emotion, as well as the industial skill, with which the Negro proves himself to be gifted by the contributions he has already made to the progress of America and the world.

Dr. Cary Godwin Woodson of Washington, D. C., the second of these exemplars of their racial capacity, received the medal presented by a distinguished New York family to "the American of African descent deemed to have performed the most distinguished service during the last year." The service for which he was decorated at the great concluding session of this conference was the publication, after 10 years of scholarly research, of two volumes on the Negro.

Mayor Dever's wish that all citizens of Chicago might share with him what he saw and heard at this culminating session in Wendell Phillips auditorium was the expression of a patriotic hope for justice to America and her Negro citizens. No one loyal to America could fail to feel anew the thrill of this hope who heard that great audience greet the city's chief executive by singing the inspiring words and music of the American Negro patriotic song:

"Lift every voice and sing
Till earth and heaven ring,
Ring with the harmonies of liberty."

N. A. A. C. P. REPLY A JOKE

The replies leading members of the N. A A. C. P. have made in regard to the charges of a Pittsburgh newspaper are published on the front page of The Times today.

In addition to the organization, and to those high in its membership, The Times secured the statements, and is publishing them for all to read.

And not only should the statements be read; they should be studied carefully and thoughtfully. Somehow they do not constitute a satisfactory answer to the charges made.

James Weldon Johnson, for example, in his statement vents his feelings with personal spleen, and calls the Pittsburgh editor "ignorant." This is not an answer; it is a mere counter attack, and all very very amusing as a piece of personal vituperation from a pretic mind like Johnson's.

The Times once thought Weldon Johnson had sufficient intellectual detachment to answer a charge without getting angry.

Then, he says in another paragraph that the administration of the Garland Fund has received the favorable comment of the New York Times and the New York World, as though this fact alone would wipe away all suspicion.

Johnson evidently must have the inferiority complex. There is a streak of inferiority shown in his remark. It is too bad he thinks the New York Times and the World so decidedly more authenic than the Negro Press, and refers only to the former while ignoring the auspicions of the latter.

The issue cannot be settled by a gratuitous remark made by either the Times or the World of New York, especially since both papers had in mind only those contributions made by the Garland Fund to white organizations, and not to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with palatial offices at 69 Fifth avenue.

No complete accounting of the Garland Fund's contributions to the latter has been made.

The Times want a complete accounting, and it wants an accounting from a public accountant, and not by one hired by the N. A. A. C. P!

The Times wants a specific and satisfactory answer to the following pertinent questions:

1.—Why did the N. A. A. C. P. accept contributions from the Garland Fund for Public Service when it was receiving at the same time all the assistance it needed from the masses of Negro people whom it is supposed to protect?

2.—Why did it take the sum of $1,500 to move the national offices of the association from 70 to 69 Fifth avenue?

3.—Why did this sum have to be secured from the Garland Fund for Public Service?

4.—If Mr. Johnson's high position as a member of the directors of the Fund had anything to do with the fact that the N. A. A. C. P., of which he is secretary, received more than did the Urban league and other deserving organizations

5.—Why would Dr. "Dancing" DuBois need $5,000 to conduct a "survey of Negro education in the South," when he spends mos of his time between New York and Chicago, and makes frequent trips to Europe?

6.—Would the N. A. A. C. P. have any objection to an investigation by an acknowledged investigator like Upton Sinclair or Senator Reed?

Until these questions are satisfactorilly answered, verily, verily we say unto you that it looks like the people will have to start a fund to protect themselves from the N. A. A. C. P. instead of the N. A. A. C. P. raising a fund to protect the people!

Philadelphia Led N A A C P Gifts For Legal Defense

Final compilation of contributions to the Legal Defense Fund raised by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, shows that the Philadelphia Branch led all others with gifts of $3,110.42, through mass meetings held in New York City, under the auspices of the Committee of Women, netted $3,975.26.

Boston was second with $2,285.31; Chicago third with $1,810, and the other branches in their order are as follows: Cleveland, $1,100; District of Columbia, $1,040.04 (of which a substantial part was raised by mass meetings and other functions under the auspices of a committee of women, headed by Mrs. Jennie R. McGuire); Los Angeles, $1,026; Richmond, Va., $950.67; Northern California, $500; Toledo, $452.57; Norfolk, Va., $450; St. Paul, $390; Springfield, Mass., $360; Newark, N. J., $329.38; Denver, $316.05; Orange, N. J., $306; Louisville, Ky., $300; St. Louis, $257.35; Indianapolis, $228.85; New Bedford, $200; Buffalo, $200.

N.A.A.C.P.—1926

N. A. A. C. P. Publishes Full Text of Chicago Address

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today made public the address to the American people, adopted at the 17th Annual Conference in Chicago. The address states that the problem of residential segregation of colored employees in the government departments in Washington, urges complete independence of party allegiance on the part of colored voters, and urges that white labor recognize its community of interest with colored labor.

The address in full is as follows:

The pressing problem before us this year is that of residential segregation. There is widespread determination to enforce a ghetto in the United States in spite of the clear letter of the law and the decision of the courts. We have been fighting this tendency for years and despite the temporary delay involved in the latest decision of the Supreme Court we are already continuing this fight. The court has not yet passed upon the essential point and that is as to whether it is good public policy in a great democracy to divide and classify people according to race or color. We believe that the fight against segregation is a fundamental fight for democracy among all people in this country.

For a long time the Southern States of the United States have defied democratic government in this land. They form an obligarchy where the political power is held by a small minority of the qualified voters and by a minority which does not represent the best intelligence of their acquiescence of the North and by a series of evasive and unconstitutional laws and practices. The most outrageous of these laws were the so-called „Grandfather Clauses." Through the coopeation of this Association these laws were finally declared unconstitutiional by the Supreme Court. There still remain however the laws and customs which support the White Primary. The White Primary is an attempt to substitute a single political party for the whole state and local government and allow that party to base its membership upon purely racial lines. Such laws are a plian defiance of the constitution of this government, and this Association pledges itself to keep this matter before the courts until justice is done.

These and many other legal and social battles show the absolute necessity of an adequate Legal Defense Fund to protect the rights of American Negroes. The $7500 which black folk and their friends gave to defend the case at Detroit and Washington was a fine and generous gesture. But it was but a small beginning toward our absolute need. We should have one million dollars at least to make impossible the hitherto easy oppression of American Negroes and the ruthless and unpunished denial of their contitutional rights.

We are astonished to note under President Coolidge and the Republican Administration a continuation of that segregation of colored employees in the depadtments at Washington which was begun under President Wilson. We have repeatedly appealed for redress against this grievance and we appeal again to the sence of decency and honor which should exist at the Capital of the nation and which should save from insult persons who are serving their country in the organization civil service.

Republican Senators have defeated again the Dyer Anti-Lyching Bill; only three of the 9 Republican members of the Judiciary Committee and one of the 7 Democrats voted to report the Bill in the face of a series of horrible lynchings in Mississippa, Florida and elsewhere.

There is but one effective reply to such flagrant disregard of our rights and wishes. Our political salvation and social survival lie in our absolute independence of party allegiance in policies and the casting of our vote for our friends and against our enemies whoever they may be and whatever party labels they carry. This may at present give us sorry choice between twin evils but eventually and soon there must come in this land such policical reform as will give the honest independent voter, black and white a chance to cast his ballot for law, decency and democarcy.

Particularly is it possible and right for American Negro voters so to cast their ballots as to restrain financial imperialsm which has throttled Haita and threatens Liberia and Central and South America and which is still using slavery and forced labor to heap up profits in Africa.

For several years the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has tried on the one hand to show white labor movement in the United States that it must recognize colored labor, welcome it in the union ranks and affirm the unity of all laborers in the great fight for industrial democracy. On the other hand, this organization has sought to impress upon Negro labor its duty to leave no stone unturned in an attempt to co-operate with organized labor and to maintain and advance the standards for which orgaized labor has so long fought. We are glad to note in the unionization of the Pullman porters a great step toward both these objects. We regret that white union labor is still disappointingly laggard in taking effective steps toward organizing black labor.

There is, without doubt, a cultural movement stirring among American Negroes and Negroes the world over which is of deep significance. It is a renaissance of that ancient feeling of men of black blood for beauty in music, in sculpture and in expression which the world forgot during slavery and the slave trade. As it begins to blossom again in the new generation of American Negroes it calls for every encouragement. This Association is glad that through the Spingarn Medal, The Crisis Magazine, the prizes for literature and art, and encouragement of public meetings and private exhortation, it has been able to do much in the past to make this renaissance possible. The Association calls for the widest co-operation among persons and organization to forward the movement and encourage art and literature and above all, to make possible through universal education in adequate common schools, in better high schools and in wider college facilities, the development of the great talent which lies in our race.

The Conference also passed resolutions thanking the city of Chicago for the "fine hospitality" shown the Association.

N. A. A. C. P. PUBLISHES FULL TEXT OF CHICAGO ADDRESS TO COUNTRY

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today made public the Address to the American people, adopted at the 17th., Annual Conference in Chicago. The address states that the problem of residential segregation is the foremost issue affecting race relations, denounces segregation of colored employees in the Government Departments in Washington; urges complete independence of party allegiance on the part of colored voters, and urges that white labor recognize its community of interest with colored labor. The address in full is as follows:

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There still remain however the laws and customs which support the White Primary. The White Primary is an attempt to substitute a single political party for the whole state and local government and to allow that party to base its membership upon purely racial lines. Such laws are a plain defiance of the constitution of this government, and this Association pledges itself to keep this matter before the courts until justic is done.

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MILLION ASKED FOR FIGHT ON "JIM CROW"

N. A. A. C. P. In Annual Meeting Launches Gigantic Movement

DYER RAILS AT G. O. P. SENATORS

Says Voters Should Defeat Those Who Hold Back Anti Lynch Bill

CHICAGO—A million dollar fund to fight segregation, Jim Crow and disfranchisement, "the last vestiges of slavery," was launched in the Auditorium Theatre.

Action came at a mass meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which held its 17th annual conference here.

The fund was launched during an address by the secretary of the association, James Weldon Johnson, of New York, ex-U. S. Consul to Nicaragua and Venezuela, writer and editor of compilations of Negro poetry and Spirituals.

"What American Negroes need and what we propose to begin raising now," declared Mr. Johnson, "is a fund of one million dollars to fight segregation, Jim Crow and disfranchisement, these being the last vestiges of slavery.

Mass Power

"Such a fund will be a demonstration of the mass power which the Negro intends to use and will serve notice upon the country of the Negro's determination to secure and maintain every fundamental right which should be his in common with other Americans.

"It is possible and feasible for American Negroes to raise this million dollar fund. The race has the money and can give. The demonstration was recently given in the quick raising of a Legal Defense Fund of more than $70,000.

Equality

"The American Negro asks no allowances, for what may be his shortcomings or his lapses. But he does demand equality of treatment. Ignorant white men have rights; poverty-stricken white men have rights; and even white criminals have certain rights; and these rights belong to them regardless of their condition. We intend to see that unhappily circumstanced black Americans have the same guarantees and opportunities as unhappily circumstanced white Americans.

Jim Crow

"We shall, moreover, use this power to smash the practices which allow the most unkempt white persons to travel under first class conditions while the greatest colored person must travel Jim Crow; that allow the most ignorant white citizens to vote and bar the most intelligent black citizen; that allow a white man charged with crime to be tried by a court of law and a black one to be burned by a mob at the stake."

Dyer Urges Defeat of Some G. O. P. Senators

Representative L. C. Dyer, of Missouri, scored Republican senators, especially those on the Judiciary Committee, who failed to support the McKinley-Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill.

His reference was especially to Senator Borah, Idaho; Norris, Nebraska; Means, Colorado; Goff, West Virginia; Harreld, Oklahoma; Gillett, Massachussetts. No one appeared at the hearing in opposition to the bill. Notwithstanding this, the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, not only has failed, but it has refused by a vote of its members to favorably report this bill to the Senate.

Blames Committee

"Since the Judiciary Committee of the Senate has had this legislation directly before them, as stated above, and as they have had a hearing upon it and then refused to report it to the Senate, it is apparent to everyone that the fault lies entirely with the Senate, and that it would not only be foolish from a legislative standpoint, but that it would be insulting to those who are especially urging this legislation to keep repeatedly passing it in the House.

A number of the Senators who recently have failed of renomination had my opposition. The chief responsibility and the chief failure to act, so far as this Congress is concerned, lies with the Judiciary Committee of the Senate."

Walling Urges Vote for Friends Not Party

William English Walling, writer and lecturer, declared that the Negro must look for salvation elsewhere than in party politics. Mr. Walling urged that Negroes throughout the United States vote independently of established political parties.

"As a persecuted minority the colored people must vote for their friends absolutely regardless of party," declared Mr. Walling. "And that is exactly what they are doing in every Northern State. When there is no friend to be voted for and no enemy to be voted against, a colored citizen may vote for 'his' party. But even then he knows it is only 'his' party for that one election and in that one State. In the neighboring State he knows very well that that same party may be in the hands of the Klu Klux. And he doesn't know who will control 'his' party in the next election."

Mrs. Hunton Promsies Aid of 100,000 Women

Mrs. Addie W. Hunton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., president of the Empire State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, asserted upwards of 100,000 colored women throughout the country were organized to protect the citizenship and civil rights of the Negro in America and would enthusiastically support the campaign for justice and equality.

Darrow Talks

"I think it will be necessary to organize an association for the advancement of white people," said Clarence Darrow, to the conference of the N. A. A. C. P. yesterday afternoon. "The whites from all I can see, need advancement far more than the Negroes do," Darrow continued.

"I know many anthropoligists, biologists and other scientists and none of them accept the theory of racial inferiority. They all know that if the white race was moved to the south and the black race moved to the north of the globe, and left there long enuf, the white would become black and the blacks become white.'"

power which the negro intends to use and will serve notice upon the country of the negro's determination to secure and maintain every fundamental right with every other American citizen.

"The federal government," Johnson said, "will use a navy to prevent a man from taking a drink, but will not empower a deputy marshal to protect the negro's ballot."

Mr. Darrow hailed the beginning of the end of race prejudices in this country in his address.

WILL RAISE MILLION FOR JIM CROW FIGHT

Campaign Launched Against Segregation and Disfranchisement of Negroes

CHICAGO, June 27.—(AP)—A campaign to raise one million dollars to fight the segregation and disfranchisement of negroes and "Jim Crow" laws was launched today at a mass meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in annual conference here. The movement was formally opened by James Weldon Johnson, of New York, secretary of the association, in an address which preceded the principal address of the meeting by Clarence Darrow, Chicago attorney. In characterizing the practices against which the campaign fund will be directed as constituting the "last vestiges of slavery," Johnson declared that "such a fund will be a demonstration of the mass

N.A.A.C.P.—1926

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With the announcement of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that the national race defense fund had passed the $50,000 goal and that the objective would now be $65,000, the fact is being brought home to the American public that the black race is willing to back its fights for its rights with money.

Houston Informer

Some doubt existed, when the campaign was originally launched for $50,000, regarding the response of our people to this much-needed fund; for previously we have been content to complain and cry about our "sad lot," as if crying and singing hymns of lamentations could relieve our situation one whit.

1-16-26

A new day is assuredly dawning for the American Negro, for when any race will pool its interests and raise large sums of money in legal battles for its constitutional and inalienable rights, many of the injustices and inequalities so manifest and prevalent will be rendered well-nigh impotent in the wake of such a combined assault and well-functioning organization.

Houston!

The day has passed when any race can hope to gain and retain any appreciable civil, political or economic rights and prerogatives through individualistic efforts—"every man for himself and God for us all;" for there is an old axiom which states, "The Lord helps those who help themselves!"

ONLY THROUGH ORGANIZED EFFORTS AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING CAN ANY RACE OR SET OF PEOPLE HOPE TO BECOME EMANCIPATED FROM CUSTOMS, TRADITIONS, PRACTICES AND PREJUDICES MORE GALLING AND BITTER THAN HUMAN BONDAGE.

RACES THAT WOULD BE FREE MUST STRIKE THE FIRST BLOW FOR THEIR OWN FREEDOM, AND NOT SIT SUPINELY BY AND EXPECT OTHER RACES TO BOTH STRIKE THE BLOWS FOR THEM AND BEAR THE EXPENSE INCIDENT TO SUCH LEGAL FIGHTS.

Individually, either in the courts, commercial marts or business field, we can do but little at our best; while collectively, we can accomplish much, even though everyone does or gives just a little.

This defense fund is to be used in court fights for the rights of our people to protect their homes and persons from violence and physical damage; to live unoppressed by the yoke of vicious and criminal segregation; to exercise the elective franchise right, and to enjoy all the rights and warranties guaranteed and vouchsafed to American citizens under the terms of the constitution and its amendments.

OUR FIGHTS FOR OUR RIGHTS MUST BE WAGED ALONG THE LINE OF AMERICAN CITIZENS AND NOT ALONG THE LINE OF COLORED PEOPLE; FOR WHILE MEN AND RACES MAY OPPOSE US ON THE GROUND OF COLOR, FEW THERE WILL BE WHO WILL DARE OPPOSE US ON THE GROUND OF CITIZENSHIP.

Sinister influences are busily engaged in this country to deny and refuse the American Negro his constitutional and sacred rights; but with a united front and legal defense fund to retain the services of some of the best and most eminent lawyers in this country, many of the ramparts and strongholds of racial antipathy and class distinctions can be overthrown and a new day ushered in for our people and our own common country.

The Informer takes this occasion to compliment and congratulate the national office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for the wonderful success in the defense fund campaign, and expresses the hope that the $65,000 goal will be easily attained.

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER AND MR. JOHNSON

THE Pittsburgh Courier and Mr. James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, are in the throes of a wordy battle which is claiming the attention of Negroes throughout the country. Mr. Johnson has taken violent exception to a news article in a recent issue of The Pittsburgh Courier which set forth and explained certain interesting items of expenditure of the Garland Fund, referred to elsewhere in this issue. It is a trifle unfair to call the present state of affairs a "battle," because, up to now, the Courier has simply given out some very valuable information, and then sat back and looked on to see what would happen.

Negro World

1-30-26

Judging from Mr. Johnson's reply to the Courier article, it would seem that the Courier erred, not in publishing the report, but in publishing with it certain statements calculated, as Mr. Johnson claims, to give the impression that there was something "rotten in the State of Denmark," the "State of Denmark" being the N. A. A. C. P. We are not disposed to question or praise the manner of the Courier's presentation of the, at least, intriguing information which it at great pains, doubtless, obtained from the Garland Fund headquarters. But we have no hesitation in saying that we are honestly amazed, if not amused, at the amount of confusion it created in the N. A. A. C. P. camp, confusion which seemed seriously to affect not only the studied imperturbability of Mr. Johnson, but his reasoning powers as well.

New York Age

The fact of the matter is that The Pittsburgh Courier could be guilty of no offense when it essayed to draw aside the curtain and by implication, or otherwise, question the bona fides of the gifts of the Garland Fund to any Negro organization, be it even the N. A. A. C. P. The Courier is a newspaper, and the N. A. A. C. P. is supposed to be a public organization. Nor do we think that the Courier or Mr. Vann, whom Mr. Johnson has singled out for his splenetic strictures, need offer any apology for its insinuation that Mr. Johnson, the only Negro member of the Garland Fund Directorate and the Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was acting in an unethical manner if he used his influence with the Board to secure for his Association more than half of the appropriations which went to Negro organizations. But it does appear to us that what annoyed Mr. Johnson and his associates as much as anything else was the publication of those tell-tale figures, which revealed to an astonished public the information

that the N. A. A. C. P., for all its white patronage, the millionaire public print was the cold statement that the members of the much-environment of its headquarters offices, and its mighty claims to be vaunted N. A. A. C. P. were not paying dues regularly enough to representative of tens of thousands of Negroes, could not pay its enable the Association to keep up with its ordinary every-day ex-rent, and, on moving day, had to have recourse to the sympathy and penses, even at the very moment when Dr. Du Bois and Mr. John-generosity of the Garland Fund across the street. son must have been observing that their pet hatred, the Universal

Therein was the rub. The prestige of the very aristocratic and Negro Improvement Association, was handling ambitious projects exclusive N. A. A. C. P. was assailed and its financial straits re- without soliciting one cent of the ex-slave masters' money. Now vealed to the vulgar gaze. There for all to see was verification in the Negro public was being told for the first time that a year and black and white of Marcus Garvey's oft repeated statements, in a half ago an appropriation of $5,000 was made by the Garland Fund answer to the vile and jealous thrusts of Dr. Du Bois and his to Dr. Du Bois, not to the N. A. A. C. P. for a "study of Negro edu-crowd, that the N. A. A. C. P. could not call its soul its own and cation in the South." No wonder Mr. Johnson flew into a rage; no was, in reality, only a name, since it had to depend for its very ex- wonder Mr. Walter White will no longer contribute to The Pitts-istence upon the money of "white friends." There spread upon the burgh Courier; no wonder Dr. Du Bois, just returned from a study of the Russian people, and a jaunt through Europe in general, is

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This defense fund is to be used in court fights for the rights of our people to protect their homes and persons from violence and physical damage; to live unoppressed by the yoke of vicious and criminal segregation; to exercise the elective franchise right, and to enjoy all the rights and warranties guaranteed and vouchsafed to American citizens under the terms of the constitution and its amendments.

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Sinister influences are busily engaged in this country to deny and refuse the American Negro his constitutional and sacred rights; but with a united front and legal defense fund to retain the services of some of the best and most eminent lawyers in this country, many of the ramparts and strongholds of racial antipathy and class distinctions can be overthrown and a new day ushered in for our people and our own common country.

The Informer takes this occasion to compliment and congratulate the national office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for the wonderful success in the defense fund campaign, and expresses the hope that the $65,000 goal will be easily attained.

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER AND MR. JOHNSON

THE Pittsburgh Courier and Mr. James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, are in the throes of a wordy battle which is claiming the attention of Negroes throughout the country. Mr. Johnson has taken violent exception to a news article in a recent issue of The Pittsburgh Courier which set forth and explained certain interesting items of expenditure of the Garland Fund, referred to elsewhere in this issue. It is a trifle unfair to call the present state of affairs a "battle," because, up to now, the Courier has simply given out some very valuable information, and then sat back and looked on to see what would happen.

Negro World

1-30-26

Judging from Mr. Johnson's reply to the Courier article, it would seem that the Courier erred, not in publishing the report, but in publishing with it certain statements calculated, as Mr. Johnson claims, to give the impression that there was something "rotten in the State of Denmark," the "State of Denmark" being the N. A. A. C. P. We are not disposed to question or praise the manner of the Courier's presentation of the, at least, intriguing information which it at great pains, doubtless, obtained from the Garland Fund headquarters. But we have no hesitation in saying that we are honestly amazed, if not amused, at the amount of confusion it created in the N. A. A. C. P. camp, confusion which seemed seriously to affect not only the studied imperturbability of Mr. Johnson, but his reasoning powers as well.

New York World

The fact of the matter is that The Pittsburgh Courier could be guilty of no offense when it essayed to draw aside the curtain and by implication, or otherwise, question the bona fides of the gifts of the Garland Fund to any Negro organization, be it even the N. A. A. C. P. The Courier is a newspaper, and the N. A. A. C. P. is supposed to be a public organization. Nor do we think that the Courier or Mr. Vann, whom Mr. Johnson has singled out for his splenetic strictures, need offer any apology for its insinuation that Mr. Johnson, the only Negro member of the Garland Fund Directorate and the Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was acting in an unethical manner if he used his influence with the Board to secure for his Association more than half of the appropriations which went to Negro organizations. But it does appear to us that what annoyed Mr. Johnson and his associates as much as anything else was the publication of those tell-tale figures, which revealed to an astonished public the information that the N. A. A. C. P., for all its white patronage, the millionaire public print was the cold statement that the members of the much-
environment of its headquarters offices, and its mighty claims to be vaunted N. A. C. P. were not paying dues regularly enough to
representative of tens of thousands of Negroes, could not pay its ordinary every-day ex-
enable the Association to keep up with its ordinary every-day ex-
rent, and, on moving day, had to have recourse to the sympathy and penses, even at the very moment when Dr. Du Bois and Mr. John-
generosity of the Garland Fund across the street. son must have been observing that their pet hatred, the Universal
Therein was the rub. The prestige of the very aristocratic and Negro Improvement Association, was handling ambitious projects
exclusive N. A. A. C. P. was assailed and its financial straits re- without soliciting one cent of the ex-slave masters' money. Now
vealed to the vulgar gaze. There for all to see was verification in the Negro pu
to public was being told for the first time that a year and
black and white of Marcus Garvey's oft repeated statements, in a half ago an
an appropriation of $5,000 was made by the Garland Fund
answer to the vile and jealous thrusts of Dr. Du Bois and his to Dr. Du Bois, not to the N. A. A. C. P. for a "study of Negro edu-
crowd, that the N. A. A. C. P. could not call its soul its own and cation in the South." No wonder Mr. Johnson flew into a rage; no
was, in reality, only a name, since it had to depend for its very ex- wonder Mr. Walter White will no longer contribute to The Pitts-
istence upon the money of "white friends." There spread upon the burgh Courier; no wonder Dr. Du Bois, just returned from a study
of the Russian people, and a jaunt through Europe in general, is

inwardly regretting that he did not permit the publication of his U. S. educational findings to antedate his soiree among the Bolshevists. Subtly, perhaps unconsciously, Mr. Johnson in his frantic press release, gives the impression that it is sheer impudence on the part of the Courier, or anyone else, to question the motives of the virtuous executives of the N. A. A. C. P. and chooses to make nice distinctions, rather than answer every innuendo. For example, Mr. Johnson in his communique of October 15 said: "There are so many absurd statements in Mr. Vann's tissue of lies that I cannot even discuss them all. When he says in his article that the N. A. A. C. P. is 'Only a name' and in his editorial refers to its 'expensive and palatial offices on Fifth Avenue,' there is at least a contradiction in the facts as presented by Mr. Vann himself." Now we may not dwell on Fifth Avenue, but we fail to see how any stupidity or charge of inconsistency can attach to Mr. Vann for the reason Mr. Johnson gives. It must be within the knowledge of Mr. Johnson that "All that glitters is not gold" and that, for instance, the first thing the New York crook with a bubble business does is to ensconce himself in an expensive and palatial setting. For thereby the victim is inveigled.

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The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announces that it will be represented at the International Conference on Oppression of minority races and peoples to be held in Brussels, capital city of Belgium, the middle of January. William Pickens, who had planned a lecture trip, has been authorized by the N. A. A. C. P. Board of Directors to represent the N. A. A. C. P. at this Conference.

In connection with this European tour, lectures are being arranged for Mr. Pickens in England and other European countries before the Conference takes place. Lectures have already been arranged in England by the Society of Friends in London.

Among the internationally known people who have signified their sympathy with the Brussels Conference are Plutarcho Elias Calles, President of the Republic of Mexico, who has asked that his country be allowed a representative; General Chang Chi Chek, commander-in-chief of the forces of the National Revolutionary Army of China; Bishop William Montgomery Brown of the U. S. A.; Manuel Gomez, secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League; Henri Barbusse, the noted French novelist and writer; Professor Kou Meng You of Canton (China) National University, and Fritz Danziger of Berlin, Germany.

(From The Philadelphia Tribune

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It does not make any difference that the Association is doing a big job effectively, and we have nothing to put in its place. Because of pure, confounded meanness, let us break it up. We don't give a tinker's damn about the freedom of the Sweets and the liberty of the Houston Martyrs. We are jealous and our eyes are green with envy. Let us scatter the broken bones of the N. A. A. C. P. over the face of the earth. If we are unable to find any valid arguments to substantiate our work of destruction, we must hatch out a bunch of lies and dish them out to the public as authentic facts based on a thorough investigation. Because, you know, the N. A. A. C. P. must be destroyed.

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N.A.A.C.P. — 1926

OVERWHELMING RESPONSE MADE TO ADVANCEMENT ASSOCIATION'S NATIONAL DEFENSE FUND EFFORT

New York City.—Announcement was made today by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that the advanced goal of $65,000 for a defense fund to help secure legal rights of colored people had been reached and passed.. To noon today there had been received at the national office of the N. A. A. C. P. a total of $37,475.73 to which is added the original contribution from the American Fund for Public Service (the Garland fund) of $5,000, which brings the cash actually received to $42,475.73.

The Garland fund at its regular meeting on January 6, received Mr. Johnson's report and voted not only to pay over to the N. A. A. C. P. the $15,000 it had originally agreed to pay if the Association should raise thirty thousand dollars but an additional sum of $6,552.79. To the total is to be added an additional check for $1,000 from Julius Rosenwald which he agreed to give on the raising of the second $24,000 by the association.

The full accounting therefore is:

Total contributions received at National office of the N. A. A. C. P. to noon, January 8, 1926	$37,475.73
Original contribution from the American Fund for Public Service	5,000.00
Additional contribution from the American Fund contingent on the raising of $30,000	15,000.00
Further additional contribution from the American Fund	6,552.79
Contribution from Mr. Rosenwald contingent upon faising the second $24,000	1,000.00
Total	$65,028.52
Amount raised by Detroit Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. for the Sweet Case and disbursed locally	$ 6,137.64
Grand Total	$71,166.16

"For the first time in the seventeen years that the N. A. A. C. P. has been in existence," Mr. Johnson said in making these figures public, "do we have anywhere nearly adequate funds with which to render aid in the many cases which constantly pour in upon us. With the funds so generously contributed in response to our appeal we will be able to see the second trial of the Sweet case through, to pay the cost of the segregation case in the United States Supreme Court which is being argued in Washington today, to carry through that same tribunal the 'white primary' case from Texas, and to handle some other important but less spectacular cases now upon us.

"And it is especially gratifying that most of the contributions, save in some notable instances of aid from our loyal white friends, have come from colored people themselves. They by this response show to the world that they are cognizant of the fact that things worth while cost money and that they are willing to pay the cost of the justice they seek. To those of us here at the national office the attainment of our goal means two things: it will enable us to do important jobs that lay before us which lack of funds has prevented our doing in the past, and, second, it serves as assurance that seventeen years of scrupulous care and integrity in handling funds and of efficiency in doing the tasks which came to us is appreciated by the public at large. There ought to be an equal sum raised each year for defense so that the time may not be far off when no man or group will attack the fundamental rights of the Negro, feeling that it can be done with impunity."

NAACP Reaches $65,000 Goal For Legal Defense

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Omega Psi Phi Convention Closes; $200 Donated to Work of N.A.A.C.P.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The sixty-three chapters of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity concluded on Dec. 31, 1925, one of the most constructive conclaves in the history of the fraternity. Not only were the internal affairs of Omega thoroughly considered and plans for their progressive development outlined, but the fraternity gave sincere thought and attention to matters of vital importance affecting the race in America.

The conclave endorsed and pledged the united support of the Omega Psi Phi to the work of the N. A. A. C. P. and donated $200 to the Defense Fund being raised by that organization. It pledged itself to work for the passage of a law which would make lynching a Federal crime. It protested and urged upon the President of the United States the abolition of segregation and discriminatory practices against the Negro in the Federal Civil Service.

It recommends to Congress that effective measures be adopted to restore the suffrage to the Negroes of the South or that the representation of those States in which the Negroes are disfranchised be reduced. It recommended that a concerted effort be put forth urging labor unions to admit Negroes to membership on equal terms with other workmen. The conclave also commended the Medical Officer and his staff in charge of the United States Veterans' Bureau Hospital for the eficient way in which the affairs of that institution are being conducted and recommended that the policy of manning the hospital with an entire Negro staff be continued.

The fraternity also endorsed the program of and took out a life membership in the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. It authorized its committee on the Colonel Charles Young [illegible] to co-operate with the [illegible] organizations who have [illegible] the permission of Mrs. [illegible] in the erection of a suitable [illegible] at the grave of this [illegible] soldier in Arlington [illegible].

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

[illegible] the sessions of the conclave two inspiring public meet- [illegible] were held, the first in the [illegible] at Tuskegee on Sunday evening, December 27, 1925. Mr. [illegible] R. Taylor, in the absence of Dr. Moton, whose physical condition precluded his being present, on behalf of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. Ward, Medical Officer in charge of the Veterans' Hospital, on behalf of that institution, extended hearty and what all preceding events proved to be sincere welcomes to the delegates and visitors.

A brief response on behalf of the fraternity was made by the Grand Basileus, Attorney George L. Vaughn of St. Louis. The Assistant Attorney-General of Massachusetts, Attorney Matthew W. Bullock, a member of Eta Pi Chapter, delivered the main address. He stressed the value of obtaining full knowledge of the accomplishments of the Negro in the past in order to stimulate pride and ambition and achievement in the future, and urged the co-operation of members of all races in order to establish a true democracy and bring to a realization the ideals upon which the American Government was founded. The music for this occasion was rendered by the Institute choir and orchestra and Miss Muriel Battey.

The second public ceremony took place at the grave of Booker T. Washington. Attorney George L. Vaughn delivered a short and appropriate address at the conclusion of which he reverently placed a wreath at the foot of this illustrious leader.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

It was apparent from the moment that the special Pullman cars bearing the host of official delegates and visitors arrived and were met by the Grand Marshal, John B. Garrett, and practically the entire membership of the Iota Omega Chapter, that the hospital-

ity of Tuskegee could not be paralleled by that of any previous place where Omega has held its conventions.

Tuskegee Institute and many members of the staff and officials of the Veterans' Bureau Hospital received many visitors and their especial guests. Many private automobiles were placed at the disposal of the visitors. A large electric sign of welcome with an electric design of the emblem of Omega superimposed upon it flashed its cheerful greetings across Tuskegee's campus. On Monday evening the spacious student dining hall, with a seating capacity of 2,500, was the scene of a reception and dance tendered the fraternity by the officials of the Institute. On Tuesday evening the annual closed dance of the fraternity was held in the Teachers' Dining Hall.

The 24th U. S. Infantry Orchestra was imported from Fort Bennings, Ga., to render the music for this occasion. On Wednesday the fraternity was the guest of the officials of the Veterans' Bureau Hospital and made a tour of that place. In the afternoon the local chapter of the Delta Sigma Theta held an "at home" in honor of the fraternity at the residence of Mrs. W. T. B. Williams.

The local chapter of the Kappa Alpha Psi extended an invitation to be their guest on Thursday evening. On Thursday afternoon, December 31, 1925, the conclave adjourned and journeyed to Atlanta as the guests of the Eta Omega and four undergraduate chapters of the fraternity in that city. These chapters tendered the visitors an open dance in Atlanta on Thursday evening. The Atlanta Chapter of the Kappa Alpha Psi were hosts at a breakfast dance in honor of Omega on the morning of January 1, 1926.

OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

The reports of the Grand Officers and the scattered chapters revealed that Omega had completed a very successful year in all of its activities. The treasury was doubled, the fraternity expanded into sixty-three chapters, a definite national Omega consciousness awakened and numerous members won honors in every field of endeavor. The entire Supreme Council was re-elected: Attorney George L. Vaughn of St. Louis, Grand Basileus; J. S. McClain of Philadelphia, Vice-Grand Basileus; Attorney Walter B. Mazyck of Washington, D. C., Grand Keeper of Records and Seals; Professor Daniel B. Taylor of Greensboro, N. C., Grand Keeper of Finances; Professor I. D. Mutchison of Atlanta, Ga., Editor of the Oracle, and Dr. C. V. Dudley of Chicago Grand Marshal.

The conclave accepted the invitation of the Sigma Omega Chapter of Chicago, Ill., to hold its fifteenth conclave in that city.

NEW MENACE IS SEEN AS LYNCHINGS DECREASE IN WAKE OF MIGRATION

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The New Negro fights for his rights. He defends himself against lynch mobs. Not always, but more often than in Uncle Tom days. That is one reason, says Walter White, assistant secretary, the N. A. A. C. P., has the lynchings of 18 Negroes to report for 1925 and 16 for 1924 instead of the old annual average of more than 80 for the 35 years preceding for which there are statistics.

The valiant self defense by tenant farmers and wage earners against tyrannous [illegible] seldom mentioned in press service dispatches. There's a reason. But the news gets around and every such case serves to tame the next would be lynch mob.

The ruling class in the South has other reasons to cease lynching. Negro labor is scarcer and dearer since a million and a half Negroes left the cotton and corn fields for Northern industries. Every Negro murdered speeds this migration.

But though the lynch terror is used less frequently than before, others forms of prosecution against the worker and farmer with a dark skin continue. Debt slavery lingers on in the cotton plantations of the lower Mississippi valley. And runaway debtors are still sent to chain gangs or leased to mines, turpentine camps and other work hells for private masters.

The National Association has been very much on the job as a civil liberties union for the members of its race. It has done much to organize sentiment on the ground and its agitation for, federal anti-lynching legislation has helped to keep the South's great shame before the eyes of the world. And it conducts legal test cases that set precedants in the Negroes' campaign for such measure of freedom as whites have. Three important cases it has before the courts at present are:

1. The defense of Dr. Sweet, Negro physician who resisted a Detroit mob with the loss of one life to the attacking party. The first jury split and a second trial comes later in January. Clarence Darrow is pleading the case:

2. Segregation test. The U. S. Supreme Court passes on Negro appeals from many cities where white landlords by agreement have barred Negroes from all, but certain restricted districts with consequent high rents and unsanitary conditions in the crowded segregated quarters.

3. Disfranchisement of colored voters—a practise more or less universal over the South—comes to the U. S. Supreme Court in an appeal from the "white primary" law of Texas.

As to labor union activities the Association illustrates its stand by its support of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. This union is rising in an open shop field against the efforts of the Pullman Co.; Negro papers subsidized by company advertising (there are refreshing exceptions) and corporation henchmen such as Perry Howard, special assistant U. S. Attorney.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JUNE 28, 1926

TO FIGHT "JIM CROW" LAWS

Negroes Plan $1,000,000 Fund to Insure Citizenship Rights.

CHICAGO, June 27 (AP).—A campaign to raise $1,000,000 to fight the segregation and disfranchisement of negroes and "Jim Crow" laws was launched today at a mass meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in annual conference here. The movement was formally opened by James Weldon Johnson of New York, Secrtary of the association. The principal address of the meeting was delivered by Clarence Darrow.

Characterizing the practices against which the campaign fund will be directed as constituting the "last vestiges of slavery," Mr. Johnson declared that "such a fund will be a demonstration of the mass power which the negro intends to use, and will serve notice upon the country of the negro's determination to secure and maintain every fundamental right with every other American citizen."

"The Federal Government," Johnson said, "will use a navy to prevent a man from taking a drink, but will not empower a deputy marshal to protect the negro's ballot."

Mr. Darrow hailed the beginning of the end of race prejudice in America in his address.

"The new generation of white men," he said, "has no feeling of race hatred. This spirit is professed particularly by those of the younger generation who are expressing themselves in public addresses as favoring the equality of races. They cannot fail to affect the mass of the people."

The negroes of the United States are better educated than ever and are just beginning to help themselves, Mr. Darrow said.

NEW YORK CITY GRAPHIC
JUNE 28, 1926

Colored People Fight Segregation

CHICAGO, June 28.—America's much vaunted tolerence was challeged in the Auditorium Theater here today, at a mass meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, when a movement was started to fight the segregation of colored people.

Stress was laid on the practice of maintaining the "Jim Crow" cars of certain Southern Railways, which keep negroes from boarding other cars. Following an address by James Weldon Johnson, of New York, former United States Consul to Nicaragua and Venezuela, a million dollar fund was launched to fight disenfranchisement.

DARROW SLAMS WHITES IN TALK BEFORE NEGROES

That branch of the Caucasian race which forms the majority of the peoples of the United States came in for a deal of lambasting yesterday at the hands of Clarence Darrow for its alleged ill treatment of the Negro race.

The occasion was an address by Darrow before delegates and Chicago Negroes attending the seventh annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the afternoon meeting in the Auditorium Theater. The place was packed.

Mr. Darrow was loudly acclaimed after being eloquently introduced by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the association.

"Whatever I have tried to do for your people I have wanted to do," he said, "and I want to observe right here that you might spend your money to a better advantage by providing a society for the advancement of white people.

"This feeling the majority of the white race has against you is a combination of ignorance, false pride, and their almost hopeless prejudice."

James Weldon Johnson Elected President Of The Garland Fund

At the annual meeting of the American Fund for Public Service, known as the Garland Fund, the name of its donor, James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was elected president. The meeting was held in New York on Wednesday, August 11.

The Garland Fund was organized about four years ago for the support of "unpopular" causes. This fund has made an initial gift of $5,000 to the Legal Defense Fund of the N. A. A. C. P. and further gifts of upward to $21,000.

In addition to Mr. Johnson the other officers elected were: Clinton Golden, vice president; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, secretary, Morris Ernst, treasurer; Lewis Gannett, assistant treasurer; Robert W. Dunn, Ben Gitlow, Roger Baldwin, Norman Thomas, H. H. Broach, Rieda Kirchwey, William Z. Foster and Professor Scott Nearing, members of the Board.

N. A. A. C. P. - 1926.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS FOR NEGRO NEWSPAPERS

The National Office has sent its check for five hundred dollars from the Legal Defense Fund to cover the legal fee in the trial of William Warley, editor of the *Louisville News*, and I. Willis Cole, editor of the *Louisville Leader*. The trial took place at Madisonville, Kentucky, on indictments for alleged libel, the charge growing out of strong protests printed by these two editors against farcical trials of colored men accused of crime in Kentucky. The circumstances were as follows:

Three colored men, Columbus Hollins, Bunyan Fleming and Nathan Bard, were arrested in Madisonville, Kentucky, on April 7, 1926, charged with assault on a young white woman. There was some doubt as to the guilt of these men, notwithstanding the fact that one of them, Hollis, "confessed", throwing the blame on the other two.

During the month of January, 1926, a colored man killed a white man in Lexington, Kentucky, stray shots killing two of the white man's children and wounding his wife. It was claimed also that he assaulted the white woman. He was tried for rape and hanged within sixty days afterwards.

Within the next thirty days a white man assaulted an eleven-year-old colored girl, in Lexington. This white man was tried before the same court, and while his guilt was not questioned he was declared insane.

For fear that the courts might act, in the case of the three colored men in Madisonville, so as to bring about another "legal lynching", the two editors carried articles warning against anything but a fair trial for these men.

The County Attorney at Madisonville did not like what was said by Messrs. Warley and Cole, and first brought indictment against them for creating race friction and race hatred. Finding that this charge did not hold good, an attempt was made to charge them with contempt of court. The Grand Jury finally brought an indictment against them for libel.

The National Office has been interested in this case from the beginning. Last April Mr. Warley informed the N. A. A. C. P. Secretary over long distance telephone that he and Mr. Cole had been indicted for libel. Since that time the National Office has been following the case closely.

Arguments in the case were heard at Madisonville on October 6 at which time briefs were submitted. At this time of writing a decision is expected daily.

The case against these two editors is one of the most important and far reaching the N. A. A. C. P. has ever taken part in. It involves the freedom of colored editors to express their honest opinions on racial injustices, even in the South, unmuzzled by threats of imprisonment. The outcome of this trial will be vital to the colored press and the colored people.

AN APPEAL TO THE BRANCHES

November 1, 1926.

Now is the time when every branch officer and every member of the N. A. A. C. P. should set ardently to work to show their loyalty towards and love for this one organization successfully working for the civil and constitutional rights of the race. Never has there been greater need for the Association and never has it done more efficient work. Encouraged by the apathy of the Republican administration the South has revived lynching and mob rule to a horrifying degree, and in the North there have been repeated attempts to force Negroes into ghettos and to deny them civil rights.

The Association has met this rising tide of prejudice by winning in a decisive manner its victory in the case of Henry Sweet; by securing the freedom of Luther Collins who for five years has faced death; by bringing two new cases before the United States Supreme Court to test residential segregation, and by attacking disfranchisement in the South through the white primary in a case now on the docket of the Supreme Court; by defending the Kentucky Negro editors who are being tried for frankly expressing their opinions of injustice to Negroes in the courts of that state; by its attempt to bring to justice the Florida lynchers, and by laying plans to make a fresh issue of the federal anti-lynching legislation. An important step in these plans has been the investigation of the terrible lynchings which recently took place in Aiken, South Carolina, an account of which appears in this issue.

Certainly this work merits the enthusiastic and undivided support of all friends of the race and members of the Association. That this work may go forward there must be adequate funds for operating expenses such as clerk hire, rent, salaries, postage, printing, etc., none of which can be paid out of the Defense Fund of the Association. We, therefore, urge that our branches set to work to gain as many members as possible and to raise and pay in full their apportionment before the year closes. This will best answer the attacks of the enemies of the Association and of the race, and will enable the N. A. A. C. P. to do even greater work.

N. A. A. C. P. MEETS EXPENSE OF KY. EDITOR'S TRIAL

NEW YORK.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, has sent its check for $500 drawn upon the Legal Defense Fund and covering the entire legal fee of the trial at Madison, Kentucky of two editors of Louisville, Messrs. I. Willis Cole and William Warley, charged with charges of libel growing out of their forcible protests against farcical trials and railroading to death of colored men accused of crime in Kentucky.

The N. A. A. C. P. has been following this case since last May at which time the colored editors reported that threats of their indictment had been made.

Argument in the case was had on October 6, briefs were submitted and decision is expected in November.

In announcing the remittance of $500 to cover lawyers' fees, James Weldon Johnson, N. A. A. C. P. Secretary said:

"The case of these editors is one of the most important and far-reaching the N. A. A. C. P. has taken part in. It involves the freedom of the press, the freedom of colored editors to speak their honest opinions on racial injustices even in the South, unmuzzled by threat of imprisonment. We await the outcome of this case with anxious interest."

BALLOT NEGROES GREAT WEAPON SAYS PICKENS

PHILA., PA.—A Mass Meeting under the auspices of the Philadelphia Branch N. A. A. C. P. held at Mt. Zion Baptist Church in Germantown, on November 15th, was the fourth in the last 30 days conducted by the organization for the purpose of carrying the story of its work and purpose into every section of Philadelphia.

The first meeting was addressed by Assistant National Secretary, Walter F. White; the second by Director of Branches, Robert W. Bagnall, at which meeting a Junior Division was organized; the third was addressed by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the editor of the *Crisis* and one of the founders of the organization, and the meeting last Monday night was addressed by the very popular and convincing orator, William Pickens who is Field Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. and who will depart for Europe on the 24th of this month where he will attend the Conference of the Oppressed Peoples of the World, as its representative.

Mr. Pickens was especially effective in his address last Monday night and was vigorously applauded when he urged that every Negro should register and vote, and vote for candidates on their past records in behalf of racial equality and human justice. He censured that class of voters who place party labels above racial salvation and said until the Negro made his ballot a weapon for his defense, his vote would hardly be worth counting. He appealed for larger support of the work of the Association in its tireless fight to make America a decent place to live in for all its citizens. He vividly portrayed the the Aiken, South Carolina lynching by the special investigator, Walter F. White, and said that if the Association did no more than that in five years, he would count every dollar he could contribute well spent.

The details of the meeting were arranged by a commitee composed of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cain and Mr. J. Gordon Baugh, Jr.

STATEMENT OF J. E. SPINGARN TREASURER OF THE N. A. A. C. P.

I became a member of the Board of Directors of the N. A. A. C. P. in 1910. I became Chairman of the Board of Directors in 1913 and served until 1919. Since then I have been its Treasurer. I have been familiar with every side of the Association's work for 16 years and believe I am in a position t ostate with frankness and precision the busiess methods which the Association has employed through all these years.

Briefly stated, they are these:

1. Every amount contributed to the Association is duly entered upon the books and an official receipt signed by the Treasurer is sent to the giver.

2. Before any sum of money is paid out a numbered voucher is drawn giving the name of the person to

whom the check is drawn, the specific purpose for which the amount is being paid out and the date and amount of the check. This voucher is then signed and counter-signed by two of the Executive Officers of the Association. A check is then drawn, the number of the voucher corresponding to the number of the check. Four members of the Board of Directors have been authorized by the Board to sign these checks and no one else is authorized to do so. In ordinary routine expenditures one signature is sufficient, but in the case of larger sums of money two and even three signatures may be necessary for the drawing of checks. Mr. Johnson, Mr. White, Mr. Bagnall, Mr. Pickens, and Dr. Du Bois have never signed a single check expending the general or special funds of the Association. The burden in every case must therefore fall on the Board of Directors or those members of the Board authorized to sign checks, and not upon the Executive Officers.

3. All vouchers and cancelled checks are carefully preserved and together with the books of the Association are annually audited, and have been so audited in every year of the Association's existence by a firm of public auditors in no way connected with the Association. The present firm of auditors was selected by myself personally because of my belief in its competence and impartiality. I paid a great deal of attention to the matter of the selection of these auditors since their work was necessary to safeguard my own good name as Treasurer, as well as the reputation of the Association.

4. The auditors' report for the year is filed for publication every year in the Annual Report of the Association, in The Crisis, and through the Association's press service which goes to every colored newspaper and magazine in the country.

In view of these facts I think I may say that no Association organized to perform a public service has ever been conducted on a more business-like basis or on a plane of higher integrity and disinterestedness. I reset any imputations that may be cast on the good faith and honesty of the salaried Officers of the Association who under the supervision of a distinguished Board of Directors have devoted their lives to the service of their race and their country. The very success of the Association renders it liable to misinterpretation and attack. The success or failure of these attacks must ultimately depend on the intelligence and high courage of the colored people of the country who must learn to recognize those who work disinterestedly in their service.

DALLAS, TEX.

THE COUNTRY SLIPS BACK IN LYNCHING.

THE country has slipped back heavily in its lynching record this year. The committee of race relations of the Federal Council of Churches has just reported that the number of lynchings up to November 15 had mounted to twenty-seven, or nine more than for the whole of 1925, and twelve more than for the whole of 1924. The committee admits that the record is discouraging, and the country at large will share that feeling. Such a pronounced setback, just when hope had been aroused that enlightened public sentiment was making progress in its opposition to lynch law, is disheartening for the moment, but it should strengthen the determination of the law-loving majority to put a stop to the lawless and murderous practice.

This report to the Council of Churches credited three of the Southern States with seven of the more recent lynchings of the year, but carried no full revealment of the States in which all the lynchings occurred. To that extent it fell short of being as informative as it should have been. The likelihood is that the complete report would show that the South is not the only offender, but that the crime of lynching has been sufficiently scattered to indict the country as a whole.

President Coolidge took cognizance of this indictment in his recent message to Congress. Not all who condemn lynching are in agreement that drastic Federal laws can stamp out the crime. But it may be that stouter statutes would strengthen such efforts to suppress the crime as are being made. It will be recalled that the late Governor Hogg recommended stouter laws on the subject. Public opinion will count for much. Backboned Sheriffs will count for more. And sternly functioning courts and juries can do away with many of the provocations to lynching.

N.A.A.C.P. - 1926

Kelly Miller Says

However irritating it may be, those who stand in the place of public responsibility, may expect to meet with criticism, abuse and even denunciation, even when they feel that they are accomplishing their most important and unselfish service.

Afro American 11-6-26 Baltimore, Md.

Nothing is sacrosant. No individual is free from abuse and assault.

A Regrettable Controversy

The Pittsburgh Courier ranks in class one of Afro-American journalism. There are only two others in this class. The Afro-American is one. It is easy to guess the other one. It is a good and pleasant thing to see our leading organs of public opinion operating on a high plane beyond petty squabbling and personal controversy.

We were all regretfully amazed several weeks ago to find that the Courier, through its leading columnist, had issued a broad side against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Youth.

This broadside did not indulge so much in accusations or harsh criticism, as in insinuating queries. It purported to give facts and figures as to income and expenditures, with the evident purpose of directing public attention to the organization, in a frame of mind, not wholly friendly.

Garland Fund

The Executive Secretary, Mr. James Weldon Johnson, was called to book, not only for his stewardship in N. A. A. C. P. matters, but for his relations to the Garland Fund as well. Mr. Johnson enjoys the singular honor of having been chosen as chairman of the board of trustees, of which he is the only colored member.

This Garland fund was given by the donor to promote unpopular causes which find it hard to secure popular support. Naturally enough the colored causes would come in for proportionate consideration. Mr. Johnson was placed on the board with this end in view.

The white trustees doubtlessly relied quite wholly upon his judgment as to the selection of deserving organizations and movements among colored people who might be proper recipients of the Garland Foundation.

Questions Johnson

The Courier questions Mr. Johnson's sense of proportion and impartiality. It complains that he engineered the larger allotments to the movements with which he was most intimately related, to the neglect of the others equally worthy.

If it be conceded that Mr. Johnson acted as alleged, he was but exercising his own judgment and discretion, as a trustee. One naturally feels that the movements with which he is closely identified are the best of all and are most worthy of consideration.

Favored Friends

If Mr. Johnson preferred his circle of intimate interests above all the rest, he was but acting humanly, in about the same way that the Pittsburgh Courier would have acted if placed in a similar situation. It is not a very unkindly criticism, to say of a man that he favors his friends. Most men will do this even in the capacity of a trustee of public interests.

The Courier did not, could not, impugn Mr. Johnson's personal integrity. Neither does the Courier reflect upon the integrity of the management of the N. A. A. C. P., nor can it do so. But Mr. Johnson, and the organization of which he is the executive head naturally smart under the sinister implications of the Courier's insinuations.

Bearded Lion

The N. A. A. C. P. forthwith issued a release vindicating Mr. Johnson and the integrity of the organizations. This vindication was hotly supplemented by Mr. Johnson in several addresses in the city of Pittsburgh.

This was like bearding the lion in his den. Unfortunately for the Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., he lost his temper, and thus put himself at a serious disadvantage as a controversialist. He indulged frequently in ugly names and uncomplimentary epithets. Such intemperate indulgence always fails of convincing effect upon a fair minded public.

Mr. Johnson weakened his case and his cause by his ill humor. A skillful controversialist proves his adversary to be a liar, but never calls him one. Any one can indulge in glib epithets. This is the ever-handy weapon of the silly and shallow minded.

"Liar" "Traitor"

Such terms as "liar", "traitor", "scoundrel", and the rest of the vocabulary of blackguardism, are looked for whenever two Negroes get themselves in controversy. The freedom with which they fall from the lips of the irate partizan has earthly relation to the merits of the case or the integrity of the contender.

We did not expect Mr. Johnson to yield so readily to such low brow indulgences. Can heavenly minds sink to such unworthy things? However irritating it may be, those who stand in the place of public responsibility, may expect to meet with criticism, abuse and even denunciation, even when they feel that they are accomplishing their most important and unselfish service.

Nothing Sacrosant

Nothing is sacrosanct. No individual is free from abuse and assault. Grover Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, Booker T. Washington, and Woodrow Wilson, lived, labored for their fellow men, and yet few human beings were subject to greater volume of abuse and condemnation than they.

When a man loses his temper he jeopardizes his cause. No one believes I am telling the truth merely because I call another man a liar. No one who knows Mr. Vann would believe that he would tell a deliberate lie to discredit a worthy movement, any more than he would believe a like charge against James Weldon Johnson.

I know both of these men, and regard them as men of equal integrity. One or both of them has been led into misstatement of fact or misjudgment of motive. Both of them ought to be ashamed of themselves to make such an unseemly scene before the public.

Kept Temper

Mr. Vann has shown his superiority, in that he has kept his temper. The gravamen of difference between them hinges upon a single issue of fact. Did Mr. Johnson use his good offices as trustee of the Garland Fund to award Dr. DuBois five thousand dollars to investigate Negro education in South Carolina or in the South?

Mr. Vann said that the grant was limited to South Carolina. Mr. Johnson replies that this is a lie, the grant covered the whole South. It would seem that Mr. Johnson ought to know since he is president of the fund out of which the grant was made, and in all probability had most to do with influencing its allotment.

Vann Comes Back

But now Mr. Vann comes back, with journalistic shrewdness, and gives the public a photographic copy of the reports of the Garland Fund, where it is specifically stated that on March 25", 1925, a grant of five thousand dollars, was awarded Dr. W. E. B. DuBois to study Negro education in South Carolina.

Now who is the liar? asks Mr. Vann triumphantly. I can answer with positive belief in both men's integrity, neither. It does seem as if Vann has the dead wood on Johnson. But what is a photographic copy against a man's integrity of character built up during a lifetime of uprightness—of thought and conduct?

The photographic copy is doubtless correct, so far as copies go. It leaves Mr. Johnson in a very embarrassing position. Appearances are all against him. But is it not more than likely that the board may have intended one thing and the secretary recorded another.

Misunderstanding

The misunderstanding of a word on part of the scribe might easily account for the difference. I have known of more than one instance where a deliberate body has taken one action and the secretary has recorded something quite different in meaning and purport.

I know absolutely nothing of the inside facts, but I now venture the prediction (October the 29", 1926) that Mr. Johnson will disentangle himself by an early release to this effect.

But this ought to teach The N. A. A. C. P. secretary a valuable lesson. He should hereafter exercise great hesitancy and caution before branding a man of hitherto upright reputation, as a liar.

Keep Spirit Alive

But what of it all? The N. A. A. C. P. will still continue to do its work of keeping the spirit of agitation alive. The public will still continue its support because it believes in its integrity. The Courier will still continue as the second or third leading Negro weekly.

Mr. Johnson's partizans will borrow his animosity against Mr. Vann, will denounce him as an unworthy and undesirable citizen. Mr. Vann's friends will return the compliment in full and overflowing measure. The N. A. A. C. P. may lose a few supporters: the Courier may lose a few subscribers.

But both institutions will pursue the even tenor of their way. The right minded public will let the incident pass into regretful memory that these two outstanding examples of the Negro intelligensia should have set such a sorry example to the proletariat whom they engage to lead.

JUSTIN SANDRIDG WITH LEGINSKA ORCHESTRA

SELECTED BY FAMOUS MUSICIAN AS PIANO SOLOIST AT MECHANICS BUILDING WITH GREAT PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA ON NOV. 2[illegible] — GREAT HONOR — RACE SHOULD BE THERE

New York Amsterdam 11-24-26

In the past few years we have witnessed the coming to the foreground of the "Young Negro" in the Literary and Musical Worlds. Once again a young musician, a Bostonian, comes to the front in the Musical world adding to our racial esteem.

Although he has been well known

JUSTIN SANDRIDGE

Whom Colored Boston is prone to claim as the greatest pianist of the race, young in years though he be.

in Boston the past few years as a teacher and for his recitals, Justin Sandridge is this year to be known as a national artist. He is to do considerable concertizing as the race's foremost concert pianist. He has not been abroad yet for it is not absolutely necessary in these days when most of the best teachers, such as Mrs. Frances Grover, with whom he is now studying, are in this country.

Soloist With Philharmonic Orchestra

Mr. Sandridge has been engaged as soloist with the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra, Mme. Ethel Leginska conductor, for its third concert on Sunday, November 21 at Mechanics Hall at 3.15 P. M. He is to play the Mendelssohn Capriccio Brilliant, accompanied by the orchestra of one hundred musicians.

In Big Artists Company

This is an honor of distinction that one of our musicians should be the soloist for one of the first concerts of this, the newest of America's leading orchestras which made its bow to

the public with such tremendous success a few weeks ago under the baton of Mme. Leginska, world famous musician and the only woman conductor. Some of the other soloists scheduled to appear at future concerts this season are Rafael Diaz, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera; Alfred Casella, famous Italian pianist; Carlos Salzedo, celebrated harpist, etc.

Race Honors Should Be Recognized By Race

On such an occasion when one of our own is to be the artist of the day, in a hall that seats ten thousand there should be a representation of not less than two thousand Colored people to show that we recognize the goal for which our zealous young people are aiming, and that we will back them up on every occasion.

It is the hope of the Guardian that the ministers of the churches and the heads of all organizations will speak with enthusiasm of this event prevailing upon their people to be present. Let as many of us as possibly can make it a point to be there.

Special Reduction Tickets

Special tickets at 50 cents for a seventy-five cent seat and $1 for a dollar and a half seat may be secured at the Bay State and Lincoln Pharmacies, and from persons who have them for distribution.

— 1st 25th Ann. Souvenir Edition —

WHO WHO IN THE N. A. A. C. P.

III

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL

Charles Edward Russell is one of the founders of the N. A. A. C. P., and is still an active member of the Board of Directors. He has had a distinguished career as journalist and author. He was Socialist candidate for Governor of New York State in 1910 and 1912. In 1917 he was a member of the Special Diplomatic Mission, sent by the United States to Russia, and in 1918 was Commissioner to Great Britain for the U. S. Committee on Public Information. In 1919 Mr. Russell was made a member of the President's Industrial Commission. Mr. Russell has traveled widely throughout the world. His books include: The Sotry of Wendell Phillips; Lawless Wealth; The Outlook for the Philippines; Stories of the Great Railroads, and others. In June of 1925, Mr. Russell delivered the keynote address at the Sixteenth Annual Conference of the N. A. A. C. P. in Denver.

CHICAGO ILL. NEWS
JUNE 22, 1926

MEET HERE TO STUDY NEGRO ADVANCEMENT

Seventeenth Annual Conference of National Association Opens To-Morrow.

BY CARROLL BINDER.

Notables of two races are arriving in Chicago for the opening tomorrow night of the 17th annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The association takes in practically all of the Negro business and professional people and a large number of white men and women of prominence who are interested in improving race relations in this country as well as in bettering the position of the Negro.

The inter-racial committee of the Chicago Women's club will give a tea at Hull House to-morrow afternoon in honor of the officers and members of the association. Miss Jane Addams, one of the officers of the association, Public Welfare Commissioner Mary McDowell, Miss Julia Lathrop and Mrs. Irene Goins have charge of the tea.

Senator Charles S. Deneen will speak at the opening session of the association to-morrow night if senate affairs permit his presence in this city. The meeting, which is open to the public, will be held in Bethesda Baptist church, 53d street and Michigan avenue.

Moorfield Storey, the Boston attorney who has served as president of the association for many years, has sent an address to be read at the opening session by James Weldon Johnson, Negro poet and secretary of the association. Mr. Storey, who was secretary to Senator Charles Sumner in reconstruction days, was not strong enough to make the journey to Chicago.

Singing of Negro spirituals will be a feature of this and other sessions of the association, which will be held daily until June 29. Others who will speak to-morrow night are Dr. Herbert A. Turner, president of the Chicago branch of the association, and William Pickens of New York.

Business Sessions Daily.

Business sessions will be held daily in the Pilgrim Baptist church, 33d street and Indiana avenue, beginning Thursday. Local problems in race relations will be taken up at those sessions. The legal and social aspects of segregation will be an important topic throughout the conference.

One of the features of the conference will be an exhibit of Negro literature. Novels, poems, essays, music and historical and scientific studies by Negro writers, many of them officers of the association, will be on exhibit.

To Be Represented In Congress Of Oppressed Races

New York, Oct. 28—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth avenue, today announced that it would be represented at the International Conference on oppression of minority races and peoples to be held in Brussels, capital city of Belgium, the middle of January. William Pickens, who had planned a lecture trip has been authorized by the N. A. A. C. P. Board of Directors to represent the N. A. A. C. P. at this conference.

In connection with his European tour, lectures are being arranged for Mr. Pickens in England and other European countries before the Conference takes place. Lectures have already been arranged in England by the Society of Friends in London.

N. A. A. C. P. OPENS 17TH YEARLY MEET

Visitors Gather Here From 35 States

Striking a sharp, rebellious note that challenged political parties and social leaders alike to make their practice closer to their preaching, the delegates to the 17th annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People opened their seven-day session in Chicago Wednesday afternoon.

An afternoon reception and tea at the Hull house was followed by an evening mass meeting at the Bethesda Baptist church where President Moorfield Storey's annual message struck the keynote of the conference.

"Tired of Promises"

"We ask no charity, no privilege," read Mr. Storey's address, "only the right of every American citizen to live unmolested. We are tired of promises and pleasant words, of appeals to our gratitude for the acts of dead men 50 years ago. We want now what those men upheld then. We want the laws they passed enforced; we want the rights they gave us recognized, and no man who will yield any jot of those rights will receive our support. From now on there are for us no Republicans and no Democrats. There are only friends and opponents."

Delegates and visitors from all sections of the union, crowding every available inch of standing room in Bethesda's huge auditorium, rose with a tumult of applause as the national president's ringing challenge was read from the convention platform.

From All Sections

To the number of half a thousand they had come, representing more than 35 states of the Union. From far away southern states where the slimy hand of segregation and discrimination has long since smeared itself over notions of a square deal and decency, came men and women to talk of civil rights and larger opportunity. From northern states, where members of the Race had slept for years under a dream of "traditional fair play" came delegates awakened to realities of growing residence restrictions and curtailment of industrial opportunity. Pacific coast and eastern seaboard joined in business sessions that met twice daily to consider the problems of segregation, education, politics and the financing of the association.

The Pilgrim Baptist church, 33d St. and Indiana Ave., was conference headquarters. Here the delegates, arriving as early as Sunday and Monday preceding the opening date, registered, found hotel and room assignments and learned the places they were to fill in the routine of the convention. Here informal lunches and dinners were served at which men and women representing every variety of sectional opinion and every walk of life exchanged views and considered the one great subject for which the association had met: the "advancement" of the Race. Here was staged an exhibit of the Race literature which has already been published as the forerunner of a cultural renaissance.

Hold Reception

Dr. Spencer C. Dickerson, chairman of the program committee, had arranged for a reception at the Hull house under the direction of Miss Jane Addams, member of the national board of directors of the association. The affair was handled by a special interracial committee of the Chicago Women's club, comprising Mrs. Julia Lathrop, Miss Mary E. McDowell and Mrs. Irene Goins and here, between 3 and 6 p. m. some of the most prominent members of both races gathered for a social hour.

Pickens Speaks

The Bethesda Baptist choir, under Lemuel L. Foster, opened the Wednesday evening mass meeting. After a program of music, Dr. Herbert A. Turner, president of the Chicago branch and general conference committee chairman, welcomed the gathering to this city. James Weldon Johnson, general secretary of the association, read the annual message of National President Moorfield Storey, which was followed by the address of William Pickens.

Thursday morning, the first of the business sessions was called to order by T. G. Nutter of Charleston, W. Va. F. B. Ransom of Indianapolis and Dr. G. W. Lucas of New Orleans, two cities that have been the battlefronts in the fight against residence segregation, discussed segregation by municipal ordinance. Arthur B. Spingarn of New York described the progress made against segregation by property holders' covenants, while Moses L. Walker of Detroit used the Sweet case as the basis for his consideration of segregation by mob violence.

Thursday afternoon, with Morris Lewis of the Defender staff presiding, Julian St. George White of Philadelphia and Rev. Charles W. Burton of Chicago, Mrs. W. T. Poole of Pittsburgh, E. Franklin Frazier of Atlanta, Dr. Clarence F. Holmes of Denver, Colo., and John L. Love of the same city discussed phases of the problems of education and segregation.

Addresses by Mrs. Addie W. Hunton of Brooklyn, Hon. Adelbert H. Roberts of Chicago and Robert W. Bagnall of New York featured the Thursday evening mass meeting, which was held at the Ebenezer Baptist church, with Harry E. Davis of Cleveland presiding.

Discuss Finances

Walter White, assistant secretary of the association, presided over the Friday morning business session, which devoted itself to a discussion of the ways and means of financing the association. Rev. Robert L. Bradby of Detroit, Mrs. Anna W. Monroe of Newark, N. J.; Dr. H. C. Hudson of Los Angeles, Isadore Martin of Philadelphia, Mrs. Louise W. Davis of Cleveland and Mrs. Geraldyn Dismond of New York took part. Friday afternoon Miss Mary E. McDowell of Chicago presided over a business session devoted to interracial contacts. Mrs. E. D. Cannady of Portland, Ore.; Miss Kathryn M. Johnson of Brooklyn, Mrs. Jessie Hathcock of Dayton, Ohio, and Miss Laura Hughes Lunde handled the topic.

At the Friday evening mass meeting President John Hope of Morehouse college, Hon. Albert George of Chicago and Hon. L. C. Dyer delivered the addresses. A tour of Chicago and a pilgrimage to Lincoln park was announced for Saturday's program.

Sunday a mammoth public mass meeting will be held at the Auditorium theater, when James Weldon Johnson and Clarence Darrow will speak.

N.A.A.C.P. – 1926.

The N. A. A. C. P. Conference

The Association just closed an eventful conference. Its mass meetings were huge and inspiring. The day sessions were interesting, though smaller, which, of course, was natural. It began with a brilliant and able key-note address by William Pickens on Suffrage and the Negro. Moorefield Storey's address, which was read by James Weldon Johnson, on account of the inability of Mr Storey to be present, sounded the call to progressive political action, counselling Negroes, as the late Samuel Gompers did labor, to "reward their friends and punish their enemies." On the Church, Robert W. Bagnall gave a radical and devastating address, doubtless to the dismay and discomfort of many smug, unenlightened ecclesiastics. Judge Georges talk was narrative in form; Congressman Dyers savored of advice already known. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. carried an interest more by who he was than by what he said. Bishop A. J. Carey was more avoirdupois of body than of mind. Julius Rosenwald was dry though frank. James Weldon Johnson effectively sold the Association to the vast audience Sunday afternoon. He was forceful and earnest. Clarence Darrow was, as usual, sound and witty. DuBois was pleasing. John Haynes Holmes was masterful and eloquent. Mayor Dever was apparently overwhelmed by the brilliant occasion. He was obviously lost for something to say. He had been preceded by DuBois, who was quite too intellectual for the average politician. Doubtless, too, this was a new Negro audience to Dever. Carter G. Woodson, the Spingarn Medalist, was gracious in his speech of acceptance, though greatly disadvantaged in following so fascinating an orator as Rev. Holmes. The audience was much too vast for Miss Ovington, though she was charming as chairlady. Her introductions were well done.

The resolutions were militant and comprehensive. Probably to the surprise and despair of the Pullman Company and its black cohorts, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was included in the resolutions of endorsement.

The conference was a scene of busy workers. Walter F. White, assistant secretary, and Regetta G. Randolph, office manager, of the Association, and secretary to Mr. Johnson, appeared to be the busiest of all persons in the conference. They handled the details of organization, and did it well.

At one of the sessions Miss May McDowell, head of the department of Social Welfare of Chicago, a woman of many and varied interests and sympathies, presided. She introduced the note of labor in the conference by observing upon her interest in the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. During that same session the general organizer of the Brotherhood spoke.

A drive was launched to raise a million dollars to defend the rights of Negroes. This is to be an endowment fund. It ought to be raised without any great difficulty, considering the great service

moment and significance without the guidance of white people, is supplied by Negroes themselves. We are largely judged as inferior people because we, in many instances, think and act as though our detractors were right. Let us hope that the attitude of the race toward the Negro President of Howard will indicate a new trend in our spirit, a trend toward independence and self-reliance.

Messenger Dec. 1926

VI. Civil Liberties—Total		$7,663.8
1. AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, So. California Branch, Los Angeles, Cal.—For a special campaign in California against the criminal-syndicalism law (June 24th)	$5,000.00	
2. AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, So. California Branch, Los Angeles, Cal.—For general expenses conditioned on raising $3 for every dollar contributed up to a maximum of $200 a month, to be continued indefinitely (July 9th and Dec. 17th. Paid to June 30th...	1,853.81	
3. GENERAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE, Chicago, Ill.—For publicity work on the Pacific Coast, for six months, matched by an equal amount from the Committee, (Nov. 26th)	650.00	
4. †VIRGIN ISLANDS COMMITTEE, New York City.—Balance of $200 loans of Feb. 27th and March 26th, 1924, cancelled (July 9th)	160.00	
VII. Negroes—Total		$8,434.00
1. TRADE UNION COMMITTEE FOR ORGANIZING NEGRO WORKERS, New York City.		
(1) For expenses of a general conference and for general budget (May 6th).	$ 500.00	
(2) For general budget for six months, (June 24th)	1,934.00	
2. NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, New York City.—For a study of the relation of Negroes to trade unions, (Jan. 1st)..	1,000.00	
3. DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS, New York City.		

Courier 10-30-26 Pittsburg Pa.

For a study of Negro education in South Carolina, (March 25th) 5,000.00

The Courier, in its issue of October 9, said Dr. DuBois got $5,000.00 from the Garland Fund to study Negro education in SOUTH CAROLINA.

James Weldon Johnson said Robert Vann was "a spreader of lies," and sent out to the country a release from New York stating that Dr. DuBois got the $5,000.00 all right, but it was for a study of Negro education "throughout the South." Look at the photograph above. Read the figures. Now we ask Johnson and the N. A. A. C. P. who is the LIAR or spreader of lics. Pictures, like figures, don't lie.

When Did South Carolina Become The Entire South?

That N. A. A. C. P.

By WILLIAM PICKENS

I AM one of those "foolish" persons who has paid membership in the N. A. A. C. P. ever since the damned thing has been organized. And I am so silly that I am here and now making a rash oath that so long as they do one thing like the "Sweet Case" once in every ten years, or one thing like the uncovering of that triple lynching affair in Aiken, S. C., once in every five years—I, for one idiot, am going to keep on paying my membership, whatsoever else in the devil good or bad, they may do.

Crisis Dec. 1926 New York, N.Y. 11-12-26

The immediate property security which the winning of the "Sweet Case" gave me and other black Americans is worth God knows how many millions of dollars, and the mind-and-soul security cannot be figured in dollars. And as to that South Carolina case—if the "extravagant" old association had been paying Walter White all these years of his being with them and tolling him along and feeding him and keeping him alive just to make that one investigation, I would be fully repaid and perfectly satisfied for all the money I have paid into the thing from 1909 to 1926—and would continue to pay for some years to come without feeling myself cheated.

I have a passing acquaintance with the officers of that N. A. A. C. P.—but they don't especially interest me. From what little I have learned about them, they are mostly human like other people. There may be others who could do their work as well maybe—and maybe not. One c never tell for sure about su things. But what in the Sa Hill would I care who did t things? That the things shou be done is the important consic eration to me.

But there is just one "neces sary evil" connected with getting what you want from a successful organization like that—and that is, that they who do the job will have to be big men—if they are not big men to start with, they become big men in the very act of doing these things. And so we are confronted with the confounded dilemma: Either we have to leave the big thing undone, or we have to develop big men in the doing of the big things. This is an awful choice for one who is little; either he has to accept the big men or do without the big achievement. That's just one of those awful, cussed compensations of human life—and to a little fellow like me it would be torture—if it had not been for the accident that, when nature made me up, she forgot and left out something—she neglected to mix in the capacity for jealousy and envy of others. But for that accident, that N. A. A. C. P. would fairly get my little goat.

N. Y. C. HERALD TRIBUNE
JUNE 25, 1923

Whites Aid Negroes At Conference to Improve Their Lot

Delegates at Chicago Are Encouraged by Report on Fight to Give Race Equal Rights in Realty Buying

Special to the New York Herald Tribune

CHICAGO, June 24.—Efforts of 12,000 Negroes and their white friends to banish social, economic and political disabilities which the Negroes now experience were outlined to-day in the first business session of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Pilgrim Baptist Church.

Delegates from 200 branches of the association throughout the country and more than a thousand white and Negro visitors are in the city for the conference, which will continue until June 29.

Arthur B. Spingarn, chairman of the national legal committee of the association, encouraged the conference with his report on the association's fight against covenants of white property holders which forbid the sale of real estate to Negroes. The association carried a Washington case involving this point to the United States Supreme Court, but lost on a technicality.

"That defeat is not in the least disheartening," Mr. Spingarn told the conference at to-day's session, which is devoted to ways of combating segregation measures. "The Supreme Court went out of its way to invite the association to resubmit the issue in such a form that it can be passed upon on its merits."

Dr. G. W. Lucas, of New Orleans, told how his branch of the Association was fighting a municipal ordinance which requires unanimous consent of the people of one race to move into a district inhabited by people of another race.

"This ordinance is a direct violation of the Supreme Court decision in the Louisville case in 1917, and we are confident that the higher courts will declare the New Orleans ordinance unconstitutional," Dr. Lucas said.

Moorfield Storey, president of the association, who began his public life as secretary to Senator Charles Sumner, told his colleagues to stop voting for Republican candidates simply because they belonged to the party which helped the Negro in the post-civil war period.

"Vote for men who will work for our rights, and for no others," Storey counseled.

State Senator Adelbert H. Roberts, Chicago; Robert W. Bagnall, of Chicago, and Mrs. Addie W. Hunton, president of the Empire State Federation of Women's Clubs, were speakers at a mass meeting to-night.

N. A. A. C. P. ANNUAL CONFERENCE ACCOMPLISHED MUCH GOOD FOR COLORED GROUP IN UNITED STATES

Chicago, Ill.—With the presentation, before a crowded and enthusiastic gathering in Wendell Phillips High School, of the Spingarn medal by Dr. John Haynes Holmes of New York, to Dr. Carter G. Woodson of Washington, D. C., editor of The Journal of Negro History, and author of numerous historical books on the Negro in America, there came to an end the seventeenth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

A profound impression was made on the city of Chicago by the conference, among the outstanding features of the week being a luncheon given to the officers and directors of the N. A. A. C. P. by the Woman's Club of Chicago, one of the oldest and most prominent bodies of its kind in the country. At this luncheon the chief speakers included Miss Mary McDowell, commissioner of public welfare of the city of Chicago; Professors Tufts and Faris of the University of Chicago, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, James Weldon Johnson and Mrs. Addie W. Hunton.

Another event that attracted much comment was the unannounced visit to one of the business sessions of the conference of Julius Rosenwald, well known for his educational activities in behalf of colored people in the South. Mr. Rosenwald addressed the conference briefly, commending its work and aims and stating that his interest in the cause of the Negro proceeded from his interest in the welfare of the entire country; for he felt the country could not develop as it ought to do if ten per cent or more of the population were denied opportunity.

At the Sunday afternoon mass meeting of the conference in the Auditorium Theatre, addressed by Clarence Darrow, James Weldon Johnson and Arthur B. Spingarn, a crowd estimated at 3,500 filled the entire auditorium and numbers of people crowded the street vainly seeking admission.

Mr. Darrow commented sarcastically on the white man's feeling of his own superiority. "I never yet knew a white man to object to the presence of a Negro anywhere if that Negro was working for him," said Mr. Darrow. Of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Mr. Darrow said:

"There is no other organization, secular or religious, or all of them put together, that compares with this association for service to the Negro. Never should the colored people of America let them lack ample funds for their great work. They are the only organized body of men and women having both the intention and the power to protect the Negro's liberties and rights. They have sense enough to know that the Negro cannot become a free man by begging from the whites or by waiting for aid from the clouds. The officers and leaders of the N. A. A. C. P. are the peers of any men of any color on the face of the earth."

Name J. W. Johnson as Garland Fund President

New York, Aug. 20. At the regular meeting two days ago of the American Fund for Public Service, known as the Garland Fund, after the name of its donor, Charles Garland, son of Colgate Gulliam, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was elected president, it was announced to-day.

The Garland fund made an initial gift of $5,000 to the legal defense fund raised by the N. A. A. C. P., and further gifts of upward of $21,000 as the N. A. A. C. P. met its offers.

Mr. Johnson has for several years been one of the board administering the Garland fund, other officers being: Clinton Golden, vice president; Elizabeth Curley Flynn, secretary; Morris Ernst, treasurer; Lewis Gannett, assistant treasurer; Robert W. Dunn, Ben Gitlow, Roger Baldwin, Norman Thomas, H. H. Broach, Frieda Kirchwey, William Z. Foster and Prof. Scott Nearing.

WALTER WHITE'S SPLENDID WORK

The N. A. A. C. P. is to be congratulated upon the fine work of Walter White, Assistant Secretary of that organization in ferretting out the names of the Aiken lynchers.

Following Mr. White's investigation and exposure of the murderers the New York "World" conducted an investigation which practically confirmed Mr. White's findings. The country at large is now in possession of the names of the men who brazenly set at defiance the courts of South Carolina and shot to death its laws and the mandates of its courts by the murder of three prisoners.

The coroner's jury, the Grand Jury of the county, the State, the county and city of Aiken have limped, halted, stumbled and fumbled in its investigations as to the murderers. The local and State authorities were entirely impotent in whatever effort they put forth to discover the lynchers and it remained for Walter White first and the New York "World", on the outside, to move in a practical direction to uncover the perpretrators of one of the most dastardly crimes ever committed.

Walter White's work in Aiken bears further and fuller testimony to the necessity of maintaining an organization that should devote its efforts and energies to the exposure of crimes and their perpretators against Negroes and to the incessant and persistent demand for justice for the race.

N. A. A. C. P. Sends $500 For Colored Editors on Trial

New York, Nov. 3.—The N. A. A. C. P. has sent its check for $500 drawn upon the Legal Defense Fund and covering the entire legal fee of the [illegible], Ky., of two colored editors of Louisville, Messrs. I. Willis Cole and William Warley, tried on charges of libel growing out of their forcible protests against farcical trials and railroading to death of colored men accused of crime in Kentucky.

The N. A. A. C. P. has been following this case since last May, at which time the colored editors reported that threats of their indictment had been made.

Argument in the case was had on October 6th, briefs were submitted and decision is expected in Novem-

Texas "White Primary" Case Involving Right of Negroes to Vote, to Supreme Court January 3

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has received information from its Texas attorney, Fred C. Knollenberg, that the "White Primary" case involving the right of excluding colored voters from the Democratic primaries in the south and the entire question of disfranchisement, has been set for argument before the United States Supreme Court on Jan. 3, 1927. The N. A. A. C. P. has thus far spent $2,006 in legal fees and printing costs to carry this case to the highest tribunal in the land. The case is known as "Nixon vs. Herndon."